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NAKASONE ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR WESTERN SUMMIT

OW070031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] London, June 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived here Wednesday night to attend a three-day summit meeting of industrially advanced nations. A chartered Japan Air Lines plane carrying the prime minister and his party flew into London's Heathrow Airport at 10:35 p.m. (6:35 a.m. Thursday Japan time) after a long flight from Tokyo via Anchorage, Alaska. Nakasone was accompanied by his wife Tsutako, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and government officials.

After being greeted by British Government officials at the airport, the prime minister proceeded to his hotel in London. The annual meeting of the heads of government of Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, France and Italy is scheduled for Thursday-Saturday. Nakasone is expected to hold separate talks before or after the summit conference with leaders of other nations, including U.S. President Ronald Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand.

U.S. MAY GIVE NAVAL PROTECTION TO GULF SHIPPING

OW061139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- The United States has agreed to consider extending naval protection to commercial ships of America's allies in the Persian Gulf area if the Gulf crisis deteriorates, Japanese Government sources said Wednesday. The U.S. offer of naval protection is part of a Japan-U.S. agreement worked out by Tokyo and Washington in a bid to deal with a possible shutdown of the Strait of Hormuz and other emergencies that might result from the 45-month Iran-Iraq war. The agreement also says Japan and other Western countries will use their oil reserves if oil supplies from the Gulf area are cut and that the United States and other countries with large oil reserves will help those with limited reserves, according to the Japanese sources.

The sources said the United States has agreed to consider sending its warships, if requested and the situation warrants it, to protect shipping of its allies in the crisis area. The sources said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will try to bring major Western countries together to deal with the Gulf crisis on the basis of the Japanese-U.S. agreement when he meets with Western leaders at the London summit opening Thursday. The agreement was made public at a time when a major Iranian offensive is predicted to be imminent.

A closure of the Strait of Hormuz would greatly affect world economic activities since almost 16 percent of oil imports of Western countries pass through the 65-kilometer waterway which separates Iran from Arabian Peninsula countries. As for Japan, 65 percent of its daily oil imports of 3.6 million barrels come through the strait. American warships have been deployed in the Indian Ocean to monitor the situation.

MSDF TO HOLD NAVAL DRILL WITH U.S. 7TH FLEET

OW050955 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Forces [MSOF] will stage a five-day simulated war game with the U.S. Seventh Fleet starting next Monday, the Defense Agency said Tuesday.

The joint command post exercise, the first of its kind by the naval forces of the two countries, will involve about 80 staff officers from the MSDF and 90 from the U.S. Seventh Fleet and U.S. naval forces stationed in Japan. The drill, to be staged at the Yokosuka Naval Base, is designed to test the defenses of Japan's sea lanes through joint Japanese-U.S. naval operation, Defense Agency officials said. The results are expected "to be reflected in future studies of joint Japanese-U.S. (military) operation," said Manabu Yoshida, chief of the MSDF staff.

Defense Agency officials have refused to discuss details of the exercise, but informed sources said it would involve simulation of how the U.S. Navy would come to the defense of Japan in case of a military attack. The war game would also test the ability of MSDF vessels to provide escort for American warships, the sources said.

The exercise is designed to test a joint U.S.-Japanese response to attacks on Japanese sea lanes with the use of "all types of conventional weapons," the sources said. The Japanese Ground and Air Self-Defense Forces have both staged joint command post exercises with the United States, but the forthcoming naval drill will be the first between the MSDF and the American navy.

YAMAMURA SIDESTEPS U.S. RICE EXPORT OFFER

OW060725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- The visiting U.S. agriculture secretary Wednesday expressed his country's readiness to supply rice to Japan, raising speculation rice imports could become a major trade issue between the two countries. During a meeting with Japanese Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura, John R. Block made the remark, apparently with an eye on Japan's move to import rice from South Korea.

Although Block made no mention of South Korea, he told Yamamura that his country also has an excess capacity to meet Japan's demand, officials said. Yamamura sidestepped his offer, however, only saying rice is a sensitive subject in Japan, they said. There appears little chance that Japan can import rice from the U.S. in the foreseeable future, they said, since that would have an immeasurable impact on Japanese farmers.

The officials termed the government's recent decision to import South Korean rice as a stopgap step to make up for an anticipated supply shortage resulting from safety problems found on stocks of 1978 rice.

Block, here for farm trade talks with Japanese officials, praised Japan's recent efforts to give beef, orange and other U.S. products a better break on the Japanese market, the officials said. Block called for further Japanese efforts to lower import tariffs on lumber, grapefruits and walnuts, they said, but this call met a negative response from Yamamura. Both agreed to speed work on the writing of the agreement reached last April on Japan's increased beef and citrus fruit imports from the U.S.

As to the Japanese-demanded expansion of Japanese orange shipments to the U.S., Block assured Yamamura that the U.S. intends to increase the number of importing states to 38 from six at present by the end of this year. The agriculture secretary, meeting Vice minister Nobuo Matsunaga later, gave assurance that the U.S. will continue to be a stable supplier of farm products to Japan.

Block said the Reagan administration is pursuing a farm produce policy emphasizing market mechanism and less governmental intervention, according to a ministry official who attended the Block-Matsunaga meeting. Wheat crops in America this year are "very good," Block told Matsunaga who met the agriculture secretary on behalf of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who left Tokyo Wednesday afternoon to attend the London summit.

Higher Orange Import Quota

OW060645 Tokyo KYODO in English 0612 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry Wednesday announced an additional import quota of 5,500 tons of orange for the first half of the fiscal 1984 started last April. As a result, Japan will import a total of 74,500 tons between April and September. In negotiations in April with the U.S., Japan agreed to increase its import of American oranges by 11,000 tons annually over four years from fiscal 1984 in addition to 82,000 tons set for 1983.

PRC, ROK ATTEND ASIA-PACIFIC ENVIRONMENT MEETING

OW050309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- About sixty environmental experts from 15 Asia-Pacific countries Tuesday opened a week-long conference in pursuit of harmony between economic development and environmental protection. Minoru Ueda, chief of the Environment Agency, told the opening session he hoped Asia-Pacific countries would make use of the outcome of the discussions in approaching the environmental problems. Topics include the destruction of tropical forest, the spread of desert areas and systems for monitoring residual farm chemicals, conference sources said. The international conference, held on a proposal by Japan, is being sponsored by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

HOUSE SPEAKER URGES DIETMEN TO RESUME WORK

OW061245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- The speaker of the House of Representatives, Kenji Fukunaga, appealed to dietmen from all parties to resume work Wednesday but failed to persuade them to do so immediately. The lower house leader made his plea in separate meetings with floor leaders of the Liberal-Democratic, Japan Socialist, Komeito, Democratic Socialist, Japan Communist and United Social Democratic Parties.

The main opposition JSP told Fukunaga it is ready to open a dialogue if the government and ruling party accept opposition demands for establishment of strict political ethics. The No. 2 opposition Komeito said it proposed talks between the ruling and opposition parties to break the two-week deadlock in the Diet.

The LDP said it assured the speaker it would continue its efforts to resume business in the Diet, which has failed to convene since May 23. All the opposition parties have been boycotting deliberations since the governing party forced through a motion on that day to extend the current session of the Diet for 77 days through August 8. The ruling camp intends to open a plenary session of both houses some time after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returns home from the London summit on June 13, political sources said. Nakasone's report on the summit conference will provide a good chance to resume Diet business, they said.

U.S. RECONNAISSANCE 'AERIAL INTRUSION' CLAIMED

SK061532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Kaesong June 6 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong in our country to let it fly to the air above the coastal waters off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from around 08:39 to 08:47 June 6 for an espionage purpose against the northern half of Korea. Such espionage cases numbered more than 20 since the "Team Spirit 84" military exercises.

The aerial intrusion and espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors are a wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and, at the same time, a grave infringement upon the sovereignty of our country and a criminal act intended to render the situation strained.

The senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission through his telephone notice lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against this and demanded it to take a responsible measure lest such criminal act should be committed again.

SOVIET PAPER CITED ON U.S. 'OCCUPATION' OF SOUTH

SK070932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 7 June 84

[Text] Moscow June 6 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN June 3 carried an article exposing the scheme of the United States to reinforce its troops occupying South Korea under the title "Forward Base for Invasion."

Recalling that the commander of the U.S.-South Korea combined forces admitted at a press conference in Seoul that the Pentagon decided to introduce 2,500 U.S. troops into South Korea where over 40,000 strong U.S. occupationist forces remain, the paper said:

There are in the military objects of the Pentagon in South Korea over 1,000 tactical nuclear warheads and delivery means including "F 16" planes. The U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises "Team Spirit" are staged every year and in this course operations of shipping into South Korea the units of quick deployment forces and combined units are being perfected.

All this shows the persistent moves of the United States to knock into shape the aggressive and militarist Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular alliance. The paper noted that such ill-boding manoeuvres are contradictory to the national desire of the Korean people to reunify peacefully and independently the country divided due to the interference of imperialism.

VRPR: BILATERAL NORTH-SOUTH TALKS 'MEANINGLESS'

SK060901 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Article by Chong Yong-ho, teacher at a Seoul high school] "Talks Between the Persons in Authority Are Meaningless as Long as the United States Remains in South Korea Assuming a Proprietary Air"]

[Text] Last weekend, I went to Pusan to attend my nephew's wedding ceremony. At the ceremony, I met my boyhood friend Ho, whom I have not seen for a very long time, and spent the night at his home. I had not seen him for 20 years.

In his mid-fifties, his hair shows signs of graying. Because of his long struggle against power in defense of a democratic press, an act that is regarded as a crime, he was forced to resign his job. He is now working at a publishing house.

We talked and talked through the night without realizing how quickly time was passing. I heard from him that in an interview with TASS of the Soviet Union the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song had said that talks between persons in authority are meaningless as long as the United States assumes a proprietary air in South Korea.

On my way home by train, I recalled the president's remark. It is an undeniably stark fact that the United States acts as if it were the master of South Korea. Occupying this land illegally for nearly 40 years past, the United States has remained defacto ruler of South Korea, holding sway over its political, economic, and military fields. The so-called South Korean Government is nothing but an instrument that serves the United States in realizing its colonial domination of South Korea. The South Korean Government finds its *raison d'etre* only through the United States.

The United States dominates South Korea through the Chon Tu-hwan regime. The world knows that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is nothing but a puppet holding no power in its hands. The reality facing the Chon Tu-hwan regime today is that it has to obtain U.S. approval to name a Cabinet minister or revise a clause of tax laws.

The Chon Tu-hwan regime is a puppet whose strings are pulled by the United States. Being the U.S. puppet, it naturally has no independence. Having turned the South Korean economy into a colonial warehouse living on subcontracts, the United States manages it as it pleases.

With the prerogatives of supreme command of the South Korean Army in its hands, the United States is further accelerating preparations for provoking a new war on the Korean peninsula. Deploying some 40,000 U.S. troops and even some 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea, the United States is intentionally aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula by daily staging war exercises of all scales. The Chon Tu-hwan regime has to obtain U.S. approval to reassign a single South Korean soldier. Thus, the United States is now acting as if it were the master of South Korea, having hold over everything in South Korea, including politics, the economy, and the military.

Under such circumstances, what solutions could talks between persons in authority hammer out? The South Korean rulers are attempting to make it appear that the talks between persons in authority in the North and the South could ease tension and lay the groundwork for reunification. In order to ease tension and effect solution to the question of peaceful reunification, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, the source of tension that is being aggravated on the Korean peninsula, should be forced to withdraw in the first place, along with weapons of mass destruction of all descriptions. Also, the arms race and the introduction of weapons must be stopped. The armies in the North and the South must be greatly reduced.

Such problems can never be solved through talks with persons in authority in South Korea who hold no power in their hands. This being the case, under circumstances in which the United States acts as if it were the master of South Korea, the talks between persons in authority in the North and the South are meaningless. The precedent set by the North-South dialogue of the 1970's proves this clearly. Nevertheless, the rulers persistently insist on holding the talks between persons in authority in the North and the South. Such an attitude, as it reflects an idea against reunification, demonstrates that they have not prepared for a stand to peacefully reunify the country.

The talks between persons in authority in the North and the South will (?be meaningless) unless conditions for dialogue aimed at reunification are sufficiently provided through the holding of the tripartite talks. Under today's circumstances, the propitious conditions for a peaceful reunification should be provided through tripartite talks as proposed by the North. To this end, the maneuvers of the antireunification forces at home and abroad to perpetuate the division must be smashed and frustrated.

Finding myself sunk in such thoughts, once again I realized how correct the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song was when he said that talks between persons in authority in the North and the South are meaningless as long as the United States remains in South Korea assuming a proprietary air.

MINJU CHOSON URGES CHON TO ACCEPT TALKS PROPOSAL

SK051640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group is now blaring that it will hold so-called "regional meetings of Policy Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification" in Seoul and 12 other cities and provinces and in foreign countries on June 5 and adopt there "resolutions" urging "direct dialogue." Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says that this din of the puppets is nothing but a dastardly fraud to conceal their splittist moves with the veil of "unification", shift the responsibility for continued division on to others and mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

Noting that the so-called "direct dialogue" the Chon Tu-hwan group is going to urge upon someone at the "meetings" is no more than an empty talk without any feasibility, the author of the commentary says:

The South Korean puppets are not an independent political force exercising sovereignty. The U.S. imperialists are the real ruler lording it over in South Korea under their military occupation and the puppet clique is a marionette group existing only to execute their colonial enslavement policy. Therefore, we cannot take any practical measure helpful to a peaceful solution of the Korean problem by sitting at one table only with the South Korean puppets who do not have any real power.

The puppets, this notwithstanding, are kicking up dust with assumed concern for national reunification, intending to come out with "direct dialogue" without any feasibility. Why? They want to extricate themselves from the tight corner.

Today broad sections of the world people are actively supporting our proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and demanding its early realisation.

Flurried by this trend of the time, the Chon Tu-hwan group is scheming to hold "government"-sponsored meetings in Seoul, local areas and even abroad with the mobilization of its running dogs and talk about the unification problem to which it is actually indifferent, and thus mislead world opinion and cover up its splittist nature.

With such clumsy trick, however, the Chon Tu-hwan group cannot conceal its true colour of a splittist nor deceive world opinion. The puppets should discard this mean ruse and affirmatively respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON TU-HWAN'S 'WAR HYSTERICS'

SK061024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, prowling about in the central-western and eastern sectors of the front on June 3, let loose a string of stereotyped lies about "increased possibility of southward invasion" and cried for preparedness to "crush the enemy" in the first three days of the war. Commenting on this, papers today say that this is the puppets' war hysterics which is becoming more uncontrollable with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN notes that today the entire Korean people and the broad sections of the world progressive people desire to see an early realisation of the tripartite talks, the South Korean puppet clique is bent on war racket, refusing to respond to it. This is an unpardonable criminal act, adds the commentary. It further says:

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan is whipping up war fever every day and staging one war exercise after another. This war hysterics shows how frenziedly he is trying to prolong his days under the patronage of his master in reward for his execution of the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The frantic war clamour raised by the puppets under the veil of fictitious "crisis of southward invasion" is chiefly connected with their internal crisis. By raising a hue and cry over "increased possibility of southward invasion" and "surprise intrusion," as if something would happen this very moment, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to divert elsewhere the attention of the students and people and break the heightening anti-"government" fighting spirit with gunshots.

Unpardonable is the crime of the puppet clique which is inciting antagonism and confrontation against fellow countrymen and desperately hastening preparations for northward invasion.

CHON ISSUES 'SUPPRESSIVE' ORDERS TO SEOUL POLICE

SK070359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, crying that "massive action breaks out frequently" among the inhabitants of various strata in Seoul, issued suppressive orders on June 4 to the police stations in the city to prevent it, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The fascist clique branded the massive struggle waged by people of all walks of life, encouraged by the students' anti-fascist struggle for democracy, under the slogan of defending the rights to existence as mass action stimulated by the campus action, and cried for measures to prevent the collective action.

The fascist clique admitted that the inhabitants of various strata frequently hold demonstrations against plunder of land and forced eviction and for prevention of pollution, wage hike and better treatment, and threatened that "seed of massive action" should be "removed."

KNS REPORT CITED ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

SK062239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- More than 400 students valiantly held an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul streets on the evening of June 3, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting the June 4 issue of the South Korean paper TONG-A ILBO.

In the evening they held a memorial service for the students and young workers who fell while fighting in the anti-fascist struggle in May and June 1980, at a church in the central district of Seoul and then staged a street demonstration, shouting "Down with the dictatorship", "Abolish the forcible conscription" and other anti-"government" slogans. They knocked down two combat policemen in the fierce fight against combat police.

According to TONGA ILBO June 2, more than 500 students of Koryo University in Seoul at around 15:30 on June 1 held an anti-"government" demonstration, carrying a placard reading "Lift the wage freeze" and "Ensure the lives of people at large" and shouting slogans denouncing the puppet clique's anti-popular economic policy. They conveyed through a big loudspeaker installed on the fourth floor of the students hall the sit-in of taxi chauffeurs in Taegu for the right to existence and the sit-down of Seoul inhabitants against forcible eviction, denounced the puppet army's outrages against people in Tongduchon and roundly exposed the fascist clique's "economic policy for big businesses only." That day student demonstrators waged a fierce stone-throwing battle against the repressive action of the puppet police who were deployed around the university.

The paper informed the readers that scores of university students in Seoul distributed leaflets reading "Why should we stage a demonstration?" and "To citizens" to passers-by in the main streets in front of the puppet Seoul city office and the south gate market and other places.

ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES GROUP ARRIVES 6 JUN

SK062237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces, arrived in Pyongyang on June 6 by plane for a visit to our country. It was met at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk and Maj. General Yi Hong-sun, and other generals and officers of the KPA, and Aurelian Ioan Lazar, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Constantin Anghel, military attache of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang. A welcome function took place at the airport. After the playing of the national anthems of Romania and our country, head of the delegation Vasile Milea in accompany with Comrade O Kuk-yol reviewed a guard of honor of the Korean People's Army.

O Kuk-yol Receives Delegation

SK070426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on June 6 met and had a friendly talk with the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces, which paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Lt. General of the KPA Pak Chung-kuk, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Aurelian Ioan Lazar and Military Attache Constantin Anghel of the Romanian Embassy here.

Contingent Feted at Banquet

SK070406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet Wednesday evening for the military delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Colonel General Vasile Milea, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke at the banquet. He stressed that President Kim Il-song's visit to European socialist countries is a historical event in further strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the international communist movement and working-class movement in the joint struggle for the victory of the cause of independence against imperialism.

Referring to the development of friendly relations between the peoples and Armies of Korea and Romania, he said:

In particular, the significant meetings between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, on several occasions and their particular intimacy deepened the mutual trust and fraternity between the peoples and Armies of the two countries and placed their friendly and cooperative relations on a more solid basis.

We will do all we can, in the future, too, to firmly defend and further expand and develop the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries, he said.

Head of the delegation Vasile Milea spoke next. Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Korea are developing on the principle of equality and independence on the basis of the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song he said:

We are satisfied with the very excellent development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and Armies of the two countries. The Romanian people consistently support the Korean people in their just struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully and hope that the Korean people's just desire to live in a reunified, prospering country would be realized as early as possible.

We believe that our meeting with you this time will contribute to further strengthening the friendly relations between the two Armies, he remarked.

The attendants of the banquet clinked glasses to the friendship and unity between the peoples and Armies of Korea and Romania, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

ENVOY MEETS HUNGARY'S KADAR, CONVEYS GREETINGS

SK062235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, on June 1 met Yu Yong-kol, Korean ambassador to his country.

The ambassador conveyed him cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Expressing deep thanks for this, Comrade Janos Kadar asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Hungary would take place at an important time and be a great event of historical significance, he said that they would gladly meet him with deep respect and reverence.

Expressing the belief that the most important coming meeting and talks would further strengthen and develop the friendship and mutual cooperation, he said they were well aware of the purposeful and conscious struggle waged by the Workers' Party of Korea and estimated the successes achieved in this struggle. He expressed solidarity and support for the Korean people in their struggle for the reunification of the country.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KIM HWAN MEETS PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP

SK070430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Kim Hwan met and had a friendly conversation with the friendship visiting group of the Foreign Ministry of China headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu on June 6. Present on the occasion were an official concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

HU YAOBANG RECEIVES PYONGYANG ART TROUPE

SK070412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing June 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on June 6 met the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe of our country headed by Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, on a visit to China in Zhongnanhai, Beijing.

The head of the art troupe conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping. Expressing deep thanks for this, Comrade Hu Yaobang asked the head of the art troupe to convey his sincere greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The talk proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Present there were the entire members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Troupe and Sin In ha, Korean ambassador to China. Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary, and Liu Yandong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, were also on hand.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES CHAD'S HISSEIN HABRE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 4 sent a message of greetings to Hissein Habre, president and head of state of the Republic of Chad, on the National Day of Chad. The message reads:

I, in the name of the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name, extend warm felicitations to you and the government and people of the Republic of Chad on the occasion of the National Day of Chad. I believe that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop day by day.

KIM YONG-NAM GREETES SEYCHELLES' FOREIGN MINISTER

SK070432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Maxime Ferrari, minister of planning and external relations of Seychelles, on the 7th anniversary of the National Day of Seychelles.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wished him greater success in his work.

DFRF DIRECTOR COMMEMORATES UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK070231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students commemorating the 20th anniversary of the 3 June struggle of the South Korean students was held in the afternoon of 3 June at the LSWYK central hall.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long Live the Glorious WPK!" were hung in the meeting hall.

Present at the meeting hall were Yo Yong-ku, director of the DFRF Secretariat, Chong Tu-hwan, Chairman of the DFRF Central Committee, Yi Yong-su, Chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee other personages concerned, together with deans of many colleges and students of the city. The report meeting began with the playing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song".

Yi Yong-su, Chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee made a report at the meeting. He said that today we are greeting the 20th anniversary of the 3 June struggle of the South Korean students amid solemn circumstances in which all the people, youths, and students of the nation are effecting a great revolutionary upswing in socialist construction by upholding the militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year message and the letter of the party Central Committee to all workers and in which the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy are being waged more fiercely than ever before.

He emphasized that the 3 June struggle which took place 20 years ago shaking all skies and lands in South Korea was an eruption of the irrespressible indignation of the South Korean students and people at the U.S. and Japanese aggression forces and the Pak Chong-hui clique of traitors who tried to hurriedly conclude treacherous ROK-Japan talks and a just anti-imperialist, antifascist, save-the-nation resistance for overthrowing the outside forces and the traitors and retaking the lost national dignity and sovereignty.

The speaker said that 20 years have passed since the heroic 3 June struggle of the South Korean youths and students took place. However, the aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification loudly called for by the fighters of the 3 June struggle has not been achieved and the South Korean students and people are still suffering numerous misfortunes and pains under the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique. He said that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who occupied South Korea militarily replacing the Japanese imperialists, enforced again the destiny of colonial slaves onto the South Korean people and reduced all of South Korean land into a living hell overrun by massacre and violence.

Noting that it is a basic trick of the U.S. imperialists for their colonial rule to intensify the suppression of the South Korean students and people with cruel military fascist rule, he said that the U.S. imperialists put such a military hooligan as traitor Cho Tu-hwan on the chair of power since the October incident in South Korea and instigated him to the brutal massacre of the citizens of Kwangju. This is a most concentrated expression of suppression and massacre carried out by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and unprecedentedly cruel massacre of the fellow countrymen.

Even after the Kwangju incident, the U.S. imperialists offered up-to-date torture instruments and murderous arms to traitor Chon Tu-hwan and instigated him to punish cruelly those youths and people who survived the Kwangju tragedy. Thus, they clearly showed once again their nature as the most atrocious violator of human rights and the most barbarous strangler of democracy.

Pointing out that the perpetuation of the nation's division by blocking Korea's reunification and the fabrication of two Koreas are the basis of the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy, he said that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are creating obstacles to the realization of our proposal for tripartite talks which enjoys unanimous support and welcome from all people of the world.

Noting that the South Korean students and people are directing the spearhead of their struggle at the U.S. imperialists, he said that the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan was burned, the U.S. STARS AND STRIPES office was burned in Chunchon and the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu was blasted by bombs. The continuous attacks on the organizations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the mass struggle against the visit of war monger Reagan to South Korea last November showed that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence by the South Korean students and people is becoming a trend of the times which cannot be blocked.

He pointed out that the struggle of the South Korean students and people for social democracy, together with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, is being carried out more persistently and in a more organic manner.

He said that, greeting the 20th anniversary of the 3 June struggle and in the name of all youths and students in the northern half of the republic, he extends warm brotherly support and encouragement to the South Korean students and people from all walks of life who are courageously struggling for independence, democracy and reunification, not yielding to the bloody suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and upholding the banner of anti-U.S. national salvation.

Stressing that the lofty desire of the 3 June fighters should be achieved without fail, the reporter said that putting an end to the barbarous colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists by forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea is a most urgent task of the South Korean students and people. He pointed out that the South Korean students and people should courageously carry out various forms of struggle by upholding the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence which they raised already and should not allow the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea any longer by carrying out more persistent and continuous attacks.

He stressed that we should resolutely smash the U.S. imperialists frenzied war exercise maneuvers, arms buildup, and the aggressive and criminal maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea; should make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone, and should crush the aggressive maneuvers of the Japanese militarists at every step.

He said that the South Korean students and people should not tolerate the treacherous nation-selling maneuvers of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and tenaciously struggle to end his barbarous fascist rule.

He continued: The establishment of pan-national independence by ending the nation's division and reunifying the nation is the struggle to realize the aspiration of the 3 June fighters and is a most urgent national task before all Korean people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Reunifying the fatherland by preventing the nation's permanent division is the most urgent and lofty supreme national task before the government of our republic and all the Korean people.

The most urgent question in reunifying the fatherland by preventing the nation's permanent division is to firmly ensure peace on the Korean peninsula by removing the danger of war created by the U.S. imperialists. The government of the republic proposed holding tripartite talks allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between the United States and us, that the Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement, and that a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South be adopted. This is a most realistic and reasonable method to provide a guarantee for peace in Korea and a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification. We will patiently wait for the day when the United States and the South Korean authorities affirmatively respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

He said that the Korean people, whether in the North and South or abroad, should rise as one in the nationwide struggle to check and frustrate the two Koreas plot of the splittists at home and abroad in firm unity under the banner of reunification and to realize the proposal for tripartite talks.

He stressed that the youths and students in the northern half of the republic, more thoroughly arming themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader, should firmly prepare themselves to be reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause who are endlessly loyal to the party. Thus, they should become a fortress and shield that defend and protect the great leader and our party Central Committee politically, ideologically, and at the risk of their lives in any arduous situation.

He said that LSWYK members and youths should create miracles and exploits by highly raising the flames of the movement in creating the speed of the 80's in all units and domains in socialist construction including the five districts' front in firmer unity with the party. The students and youths, upholding the policy of study first put forth by the party, should strive to occupy the heights of science and technology.

In conclusion, the reporter stressed that all the people should vigorously struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland and the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause in firm unity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a peerless patriot, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, and with the glorious party center.

LOCAL INDUSTRY SALE STORES CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS

SK071002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- The combined local industry direct sale store of all provinces in Pyongyang is these days further crowded with customers on the day of local industry (June 7). New wooden furniture, hardware, plastic goods and foodstuffs on the windows steal the show of customers.

This store has departments of all provinces. Each department is characterized by varieties of goods made by use of the local raw and other materials. Popular among the citizens are many kinds of goods manufactured at local industry factories, such as ceramic ware and insamsul (wine) from Kaesong, plastic goods from Hamhung and Wonsan, bamboo furniture from Kosong, Kangwon Province, enamelled ironware from Chongjin and so on.

The goods on sale here number more than 16,000 in variety. This is treble the figure 10 years ago.

The store holds an exhibition of consumer goods in each province once per annum and an exhibition of varieties of goods for a monthly or quarterly term. They are good occasions for expanding the varieties of mass consumption goods and raising their quality; they show the development of local industries in each province.

The products sold in this direct sale store concentrically show the development of our local industries. The local industries of Korea today account for more than a half of the production of mass consumption goods. Most of foodstuffs and daily fancy goods required by the people in each locality are fully ensured by the production of the local industry. There are thousands of local industry factories throughout the country. Local industries constitute a major source of local budgetary income. Over 400 more minor chemical factories, branch factories, workshops and workteams were built last year.

TAECHON POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSING

SK050510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The construction of the Taechon power station by the new method of hydraulic resources development is progressing apace in Korea. Its construction began in full scale after the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1981.

The builders succeeded in digging the 40 kilometre long waterway tunnel in February last. This opened a broad way to hasten its construction. Now they are vigorously hurrying into expansion project of the waterway tunnel.

The tempo of construction is being heightened in the basic dam construction, too, by introducing new construction methods. The construction of Nos 1,2 and 5 power stations of Taechon is rapidly gaining in velocity. In particular, at the construction site of the Taechon No 2 power station the projects were started at one and the same time at the bottom, middle and uppermost floors of the generator room to carry out what should be done in five years in less than one year. The dam ground concrete tamping at the Taechon No 5 power station is also advancing dynamically. By utilizing the equipment to the maximum the builders are these days fulfilling the daily quotas more than 1.4 times.

The construction of the Taechon power station is of weighty significance in meeting the increasing needs of the national economy for electrical power by boosting the production of electricity and in solving the question of water in the tideland to be reclaimed in North Pyongan Province.

PARTY THEORETICAL ORGAN KULLOJA NO 6 PUBLISHED

SK061539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 6 (KCNA) -- KULLOJA No 6 for 1984, the politico-theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, came off the press.

It carries "Let Us Create More Revolutionary Films Reflecting the Socialist Reality", a talk of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to writers and producers on June 18, 1970.

Comrade Kim Chong-il in the talk referred to some problems arising in creating revolutionary films reflecting socialist reality, stressing that the writers and artists in the moviedom should create more revolutionary works reflecting socialist reality and decisively enhance their ideological and artistic levels in order to make a greater contribution to the accomplishment of the WPK's historic cause of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole of society.

He said that they should deal with problems of social bearings, give a profound depiction of the course of revolutionization of people, properly reflect the spirit of the time and display originality in creation.

The magazine carries an editorial article titled "Let Us Smash the New War Provocation Manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialists and Defend the Socialist Gains as Firm as a Rock." Noting that the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists on the Korean peninsula have been rendered more dangerous by the scheme to form a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, the article says: The prevailing grave situation demands the party members and working people to maintain heightened revolutionary vigilance, frustrate the U.S. imperialists' plot to unleash a new war and defend the precious gains of our revolution like an iron-wall.

Also printed in the magazine are articles headlined "The Brilliant Tradition of the Unity and Cohesion of the Revolutionary Ranks Established in the Period of the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle", "It is An Important Demand in Creating Works Based on Historical Facts to Adhere to the Principles of Historicism and Modernity", "Developing the Locally-Controlled Industry is An Important Demand for Enhancing the People's Living Standards", "Effective Use of Production Capacity is a Main Principle of the Building of Socialist Industry", "Correct Economic Calculation and Scientific Economic Management", "The South Korean Students' Movement for Independence and Democracy", "The Reactionary Economic Policy of the United States and Its Total Bankruptcy", and so on.

BRIEFS

SPA DELEGATION -- Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country headed by Yang-Sop, chairman of its Standing Committee, returned home yesterday by plane after a visit to the Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Cameroon and Seychelles. It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA; and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Jun 84 SK]

WPK CONTINGENT BACK -- Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Kuk-tae, member, and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home on June 1 by plane after attending the First Congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and a regular conference of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Jun 84 SK]

PRC SCIENTIFIC GROUP -- Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA) -- A Chinese Government scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Dong Zhiyong, vice-minister of forestry, arrived in Pyongyang on June 1 to attend the 24th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 1 Jun 84 SK]

FIJI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION -- Pyongyang June 7 (KCNA) -- A Fiji parliamentary delegation headed by Vijaya Parmanandam, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in Pyongyang on June 6 by air. It was met at the airport by Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. The SPA Standing Committee arranged a reception for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 6 Jun 84 SK]

FURTHER ON SITUATION OF KOREANS IN MIDDLE EAST**8 Workers in Iran Expelled**

SK062356 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] Eight Korean people -- four employees of a Korean trading firm and four of their dependents -- were learned to have been expelled from Iran.

The eight people, including Chong Kyong-chin, 52, manager of the Tehran branch office of the Tongguk Trading Co., returned home Tuesday evening.

According to Chong, he was taken by Iranian officials from his office, with his eyes covered, to a certain place in the Middle East state on May 15. He said that he was detained in an unidentified place for 15 days for interrogation by the Iranian authorities and that he was released on May 30. He said that he was ordered to leave Iran on Monday.

The Tongguk Co. has been exporting textile and electronics products to Iran for the last 10 years.

Foreign Ministry Official Cited

SK062355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday that Koreans working in Iraqi areas bordering Iran are prepared for evacuation to safety in case the conflict between the two Middle East countries escalates.

The Korean consulate general in Baghdad, the official said, is receiving daily reports from nine construction companies in the border areas on the security situation in those regions.

"The companies have their own contingency plans. In an emergency, they will remove their employees out of the danger zone to safer inland areas," the official said. At present, he said, all 10,000 Korean construction workers in those areas are reported safe.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH CGDK'S SON SANN

SK070624 Seoul YONHAP in English 0557 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP) -- Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, said Thursday that problems on the Korean peninsula should be settled by Koreans themselves.

Son Sann made the remarks while meeting with his Korean counterpart Chin Ui-chong at the latter's office. He also said that no country in the world favors the colonization of Kampuchea by Vietnam. Chin and Son Sann discussed other matters of mutual concern.

Son Sann arrived in Seoul Tuesday for a four-day visit.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH FRANCE TO INCREASE

SK070212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Paris, June 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and France have geared up efforts to promote mutual cooperation for their small and medium-sized enterprises by holding a seminar at Versailles, near Paris, Wednesday.

Discussions at the seminar, sponsored by the Industrial Development Promotion Association of France, centered on joint investments and technology transfer, especially in the fields of metal processing, machinery, electronics and textiles between the two countries.

South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Kum Chin-ho, now in France on a 20-day overseas trip to the United States and five European countries, addressed the seminar on the current economic situation of his country. He invited French investors to step up investments and technology transfers in dealing with Korean small and medium-sized industries.

The one-day seminar was in line with a bilateral agreement reached last November between the Korea Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corp. and the Industrial Development Promotion Association of France on the promotion of capital and technology cooperation between the two countries.

Under the agreement, the two organizations will continue their efforts for the escalation of capital and technology cooperation, especially between the two countries' small and medium-sized industries, until 1989.

Two officials from the French organization, who recently visited 30 Korean small and medium-sized enterprises, presented the possibility of mutual cooperation with 21 South Korean firms during the seminar.

The seminar was attended by more than 100 Korean and French businessmen, including Yu Chong-yol, president of the Korea Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corp., and Jean-Paul Thomas, president of the Industrial Development Promotion Association of France.

CHON URGES PEACE EFFORTS IN MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH

SK062354 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday the nation should secure its survival and safeguard freedom and peace to realize an advanced society and achieve peaceful unification of the divided peninsula. Now is the time when every citizen should demonstrate his patriotism by arming himself with firm determination, the president said.

In his speech delivered at a Memorial Day ceremony at the National Theater, the president said that the nation asks all citizens to do their duty by contributing to the national cause. Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong read the presidential speech.

"We should bear in mind the lessons we learned during turbulent periods in the past. We must protect our independence and liberty with renewed determination and resolution," Chon emphasized.

"We should wisely overcome our current trials to achieve an advanced and unified nation," the president said. On the Republic of Korea's role in the world society, Chon said the nation should play a leading role in bringing about prosperity in the Pacific zone.

POLICE PROBING STUDENTS SUSPECTED OF VIOLENCE

SK050057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 84 p 8

[Text] Police have started investigating students who are suspected of having committed violence during demonstrations within and outside campuses over the past three months.

The National Police Headquarters said yesterday that some students have already been questioned for their suspected roles in beating school officials or destroying facilities. The students questioned were from six universities in Seoul, including Seoul National, Sogang and Songgyungwan universities, and Chonnan National University in Kwangju.

About 60 students' of the six universities in Seoul have been asked to appear at police stations for questioning, investigators said. In Seoul, 10 students have undergone police questioning. Seoul police said they will question 49 more students.

A police officer said that "the action" is not to punish students but only to investigate violence cases committed by students. There will be no change in the government police to promote campus autonomy.

"For violence committed within campuses, we issue written orders against students only after receiving formal complaints from school authorities," the officer said.

The police action is the first major investigation into campus violence since Sogang University students were called in for questioning on suspicion of abducting a policeman into the school in April.

The Nambu Police Station in Seoul said they questioned six Seoul National University students yesterday. The six students are suspected of distributing anti-government leaflets and throwing stones at police in Karibong-dong, Kuro-gu, May 25. The Tongdaemun Police Station said they have asked 24 Songgyungwan University students to appear at the station for questioning.

Seoul police said one Hanyang University student was also being questioned for allegedly beating school officials during campus demonstrations. The university authorities had filed a formal complaint against the student, the police said.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE APPOINTMENTS -- Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Monday appointed Director Myong E-sik of the Planning and Management Office at the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry as assistant agriculture minister for agricultural police, farmlands and agricultural production. Myong succeeds Yu Chong-sik, who was transferred to assistant agricultural minister for special crops and sericulture, livestock and foodgrain policy. The government also promoted Director of the Agricultural Production Bureau Pak Chong-yun to the director of Planning and Management Office. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 4 Jun 84 SK]

COMMENTATOR SCORES NATO 'MILITARIST PREPARATIONS'

OW060325 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1619 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 June (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The "Washington declaration" adopted at the recent session of the NATO Council is nothing other else a programme of boosted militarist preparations by international imperialism seeking for NATO military-political upperhand and world supremacy and directed confrontation with the socialist countries and the other peaceloving forces of the planet. This attitude of the NATO members-countries, primarily the USA, still more worsens international situation not only in Europe, the epicentre of militarist preparations of NATO, but also the world over. It is evidence of the NATO leadership's intention to expand the geographical sphere of the activity of this bloc.

Statement issued by Soviet TASS agency in connection with the Washington session of the NATO Council says that it is the USA and NATO that are hampering the lessening of military threat and the strengthening of international security. This is proved by wars raging in the Middle East, the build-up of military forces in the Persian Gulf, the military-economic blockade of certain countries in Central America and by various types of "agreements" and "treaties" in the military field in Asia and Pacific.

The USA and NATO, making rhetorics in peace, security and the defensive nature of the bloc, are stubbornly refusing to sit behind a negotiating table, and follow the Soviet Union's example of taking an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and are ignoring the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries for mutual reunciation of the use of military force and for the maintenance of relations of peace and other peaceloving initiatives of the socialist community countries. At the same time the NATO generals approve the deployment of new American missiles in a number of West European countries, thus seeking to undermine the existing regional and global parity of forces between West and East, and are carrying through the Pentagon's new programme of nuclear, strategic and conventional armaments.

The TASS statement is a serious warning for the NATO ringleaders to the effect that the security and the national interests of the Soviet Union, its friends and allies will be reliably safeguarded. It's high time for the West that it came to its senses and dismissed the dangerous illusions and reckonings of gaining military supremacy and came over to practical deeds for the benefit of international detente and peace.

HISTORIAN QUESTIONS WEST'S WORLD WAR II HISTORY

OW031526 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1637 GMT 2 Jun 84

[Distortion of Historical Truth" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 2 (MONTSAME) -- On the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front, Western mass media has again started an old recording about "decisive role" of the American troops at the final stage of World War II.

Thus, Washington is seeking to restore, in the eyes of its allies, its damaged reputation and take the role of such "liberators" of peoples of Europe from the fascist enslavement, writes military historian Colonel A. Bayarmagnay in the Mongolian national daily UNEN.

The author points out that many falsifiers of history in the West are trying to prove that liberation of peoples of Europe from Nazism began with the landing of Anglo-American troops in Normandy in 1944. With that, softly speaking, unsound confirmation they want to belittle the historic liberating mission of the Soviet Red Army and justify their present militarist preparations.

Indeed, the U.S., Britain, France, patriots of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and German anti-fascists led the heroic struggle against fascism. However, the Soviet people and soldiers of its heroic Red Army bore the brunt of this fierce war against the Hitler hordes.

The credit for liberating the peoples of Europe at the final stage of World War II goes namely to the Soviet soldiers, underscores the article.

Being silent upon the point that 20 million Soviet people perished in World War II (40 per cent of all the perished in this war), today Western historians keep telling about a "liberating" mission of the Anglo-American troops. In reality, at the final stage of the war, Britain and American troops entered the territory of France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Greece and shortly afterwards of Germany. However, it should be kept in mind that on the occupied territories they did everything to stop the revolutionary processes in those countries. With this very aim they subjected Communists and other progressive people to all sorts of repression. Therefore, the author notes, the "liberating" mission of the Anglo-American troops in Europe by its socio-political nature completely differs from a really liberating role of Soviet soldiers which cannot be disparaged by any slander.

The outcome of World War II is a vivid lesson to those who cherish hope for world-wide supremacy. Let all those who did not draw conclusion from this remember that any attempt to use military force against the socialist countries is doomed to failure, says the article.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH USSR

OWO60513 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1359 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 June (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian-Soviet consultations have been held at the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the participation of D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and I.A. Rogachev, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two sides exchanged views on questions concerning bilateral relations and the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. Comrade I. A. Rogachev was received by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, and had a cordial conversation with him.

MEDIA CARRY INTERVIEW WITH HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI

OWO60357 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1608 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 June (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian TV and radio broadcasted an interview with Politbureau member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the HPR [Hungarian People's Republic] Pal Losonczi.

He was on an official visit of friendship to Mongolia at the invitation of the MPRP CC, and the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural.

Quite a long time has passed since my previous visit to Mongolia in 1970. That made it possible for me to get familiarized with the achievements of the Mongolian people scored during a specific creative period, said Pal Losonczi.

I'm very glad that once again I had a chance to witness the great achievements of the Mongolian people scored in the building of new society which it rightfully takes pride in. The outlook of the Mongolian capital has changed beyond recognition during several years. For this time, the population of Ulaanabaatar has doubled, new enterprises have appeared in the city. Visiting Arhangay Aymag (province) in central Mongolia, we saw the accelerated rates of development of agriculture of your country.

The talks between me and Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal were held successfully. The unanimity of views on all questions discussed was expressed.

During the talks the questions of the present international situation were touched upon. Unfortunately, of late the situation in the world continues to aggravate. It should be noted that this is not an irreversible process. And we consider that can be restored through peaceful negotiations. We are also of the opinion that though the situation in the world depends mainly on the relations between the two major powers, other states are held responsible for and play a great role in improving the international situation. In this respect we highly assess the actions of the MPR in the Asian Continent. Hungary is also making concrete efforts for achieving detente in Europe, noted Pal Losonczi.

During the talks we discussed questions of bilateral relations, he continued. Our co-operation in all spheres of social life is being carried out on the principled basis, marked with the unity of aims, and is developing in the interests of the two fraternal socialist countries. We hold that such cooperation deserves to be further developed in all walks of life.

Comrade Pal Losonczi underscored that Hungary will continue rendering assistance in implementing the development plans of the MPR. He expressed deep gratitude for cordial and friendly reception on the Mongolian soil.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN MID-JUNE

OW050121 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1820 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 June (MONTSAME) -- S. Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, will make an official friendly visit to Mongolia in the middle of June at the invitation of the MPR Government.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE NOTES WITH JAPAN REPORTED

OW020851 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1617 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 1 (MONTSAME) -- On May 31 Deputy Foreign Minister of the MPR T. Gombosuren and Japanese Ambassador to the MPR M. Oxaki exchanged notes on cultural exchange between Mongolia and Japan for 1984-1985.

HUN SEN LEADS DELEGATION ON AFRICAN VISIT

BK061319 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 6 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry led by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs, left Phnom Penh Wednesday morning for an official visit to Africa. Hun Sen and his party were seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Chea Soth, vice premier and minister of planning; Dith Mouny and Kong Korm, vice ministers for foreign affairs; Prach Sun, vice president of the party commission for external relations; and other Kampuchean officials. Also present at the airport were Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin, and Lao Ambassador Thongtheng Souklaseng.

INDUSTRY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV, LAOS

BK061329 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1127 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 6 -- A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Industry headed by Minister Meas Samnang returned in Phnom Penh on Tuesday afternoon from a fortnight's visit to Vietnam and Laos. In Laos, Meas Samnang signed the minutes of the talks held with Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, during which questions of mutual aid and cooperation were discussed and stress was laid on the supply of raw materials for consumer goods. Also discussed were cooperation in scientific research. The talks in Vietnam were concentrated on the production of textiles, paper, timber, porcelain and glassware, and on training of Kampuchean technicians.

SPK ALLEGES THAI USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK061339 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 84

["Liar" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 6 -- Bangkok is a notorious liar and though its lies have all been exploded, it keeps lying as glibly as ever. One standing lie is that there is neither Thai military support nor Thai sanctuary for the Polpotists, but more than one Western journalist has affirmed the contrary. Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek himself admitted at a news conference May 30 last that Thai aircraft had bombed a Polpotist arms cache that had fallen into the hands of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. Then, in Phnom Penh on May 8, a Thai captive told the press that he had seen Polpotist bases, accessible only to Thai soldiers and Polpotist troops, 15 km inside Thailand.

Just last week, Thai artillery fired gas shells on Hill 954 in Pursat Province, affecting many people. That, however, was not the first time that chemical weapons were used by Thailand against Kampuchea. In 1982, at the peak of the hysterical "yellow rain" slander campaign jointly mounted by Beijing, Washington and Bangkok, gas shells were fired from Thailand on many areas in Battambang Province, on February 11 and 14, and again on April 1. Many inhabitants were affected.

Perhaps Bangkok believes that by backing the Polpotists it will be spared by the expansionists in Beijing. But has it ever paused to think of the threat from local Maoists?

It would be wiser for Bangkok to give up the Polpotists so that they may be eliminated once for all, as demanded by public opinion in Southeast Asia and the world, and dialogue may be promoted between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to bring about peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

AFP: KHMER ROUGE HELPS KPNLF AGAINST VIETNAMESE

OW060413 Hong Kong AFP in English 2158 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Bangkok, June 5 (AFP) -- A Cambodian nationalist guerrilla leader today credited Khmer Rouge followers of Pol Pot with saving hundreds of his fighters trapped by Vietnamese soldiers in western Cambodia last week. Commando leader Chia Chut said armed units of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) had been surrounded and were in danger of being annihilated by the Vietnamese from May 29 to June 2. Khmer Rouge gunners, manning heavy weapons in mountain strongholds near the border, answered his (?call) for help and broke the Vietnamese artillery assault on the KPNLF troops on June 2, he told journalists near the Thai border.

The KPNLF troops were operating near Sisophon District, 12 to 20 kilometers (seven to 12 miles) from the Thai border, he said. Two of his men had been killed and six wounded during the fighting. He said that the Vietnamese suffered [word indistinct] casualties both from the KPNLF's operations and from the shoot out with the Khmer Rouge.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of Chia Chut's report, but if confirmed it would be an example of rare cooperation between armed units of the two factions in the field. The KPNLF and Khmer Rouge are partners in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which is recognised by the United Nations as the Government of Cambodia. Hatred remains widespread within the KPNLF towards Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge -- remnants of the 1975 to 1979 Cambodian ruling group blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians. The KPNLF and nationalist guerrillas within factions loyal to Prince Sihanouk claimed a year ago that they were being repeatedly attacked by Khmer Rouge units. Military representatives of the CGDK factions have met twice in the past year in an attempt to stop such incidents. They have agreed on basic measures of military cooperation and noninterference, according to resistance sources.

VODK REPORTS ON SRV USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK070856 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Between 24 and 28 May, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors spread toxic chemicals in streams and ground in areas east of Chhuk Meas and Tarak Raong in Bakan District of Pursat Province, killing 20 head of cattle belonging to inhabitants in these areas. More cattle are still suffering from this poisonous substance.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have now further used toxic chemicals to kill our people and cattle and destroy our people's crops to prevent them from earning a living and to starve them to death, thus exterminating our Kampuchean race. The Vietnamese aggressors' systematic use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea shows their cruelty and criminal policy against our Kampuchean race as well as indicating their impasse on the battlefield. Since they have been unable to withstand the attacks by our National Army and guerrillas, they have turned to using more toxic chemicals to kill our people as an alternative to using their infantrymen, who are losing morale and the will to fight.

In the face of the Vietnamese crime of using toxic chemicals against us, our people in all areas pledge to heighten vigilance in order to protect their lives and cattle and to fight even more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Kampuchea.

VODK SCORES NGUYEN CO THACH REMARK ON TALKS

BK061019 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Station commentary: "The Psychological Propaganda of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors About Peace Negotiations Can Fool No One"]

[Text] In a recent interview with Australian television, Hanoi Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said he was sure the ASEAN countries were ready for peace negotiations on the Kampuchean issue either in Australia or India. He pretended that Vietnam was seeking peace or would be the initiator of any future settlement of the Kampuchean question, and so on.

Nguyen Co Thach's oft-repeated peddling of so-called ASEAN-Vietnam peace negotiations is nothing new or original. It is merely an old, rancid, rotten product presented in a new package. For this reason, no one was surprised by such a threadbare, worn-out trick from the Hanoi authorities. On the contrary, Nguyen Co Thach had hardly mentioned the word negotiations when the international community immediately saw through the deceitful nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. This is because, as in the past, when they loudly ballyhoo about negotiations, peace, or their so-called good will, they invariably concentrate on escalating their war of aggression in Kampuchea, intensifying the massacre of the Kampuchean people in a most ferocious, savage manner and continue provocations of, aggression against, and intrusions into Thai border regions, causing the situation in the area to remain constantly tense and explosive.

Throughout the more than 5 years of Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, the international community has been very well aware of the misleading diplomatic tricks of the Hanoi authorities. On the one hand, they use the stick by launching military attacks against other people and using brawn to intimidate and bully other countries. On the other, they resort to psychological propaganda tricks, diplomatic maneuvers, mudslinging and slanderous tactics, and false accusations and charges. But if those tricky methods fail because the international community is unafraid and because it exposes and condemns them from all sides with mounting vibrancy, the Hanoi authorities then resort to peace negotiations. They try to fool others into thinking that Vietnam loves peace and wants to settle the Kampuchean question through peaceful negotiations. And when the carrot method fails, they return to the military attacks, bullying, and intimidation. This is the characteristic of the misleading smile and scowl, cane and carrot diplomacy of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

Therefore, Nguyen Co Thach's latest psychological propaganda and insinuation about the so-called negotiations are certainly not intended for the settlement of the Kampuchean question through a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the past five UN General Assembly sessions. They are aimed instead at serving their military ends in an attempt to redress their serious situation on the Kampuchean battlefield so as to allow themselves a breather to restore their position of strength on the battlefield and continue their war of aggression to occupy Kampuchea forever. After Vietnam swallows Kampuchea and sets up an Indochinese federation under Vietnamese control, the Hanoi authorities will push forward rapidly.

In sum, all kinds of misleading tricks of the Hanoi aggressors, whether using the stick or the carrot, the diplomatic or military channels, or the psychological propaganda about their deceptive so-called negotiations, are all for the purpose of fulfilling their expansionist and aggressive strategy. For the past more than 5 years, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly used these tricks, both the stick and the carrot, allowing the world to clearly grasp their deceitful, tricky colors. They can no longer fool anyone. In the past, they have failed to fool people, and today they still fail to do so. The international community clearly sees that the Hanoi authorities refuse to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. The UN General Assembly has issued resolutions for 5 consecutive years demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, but to no avail. On the contrary, the Vietnamese aggressors have escalated the military struggle, intensified the massacre of the Kampuchians, and strengthened their position in Kampuchea to occupy this country forever.

Peace- and justice-loving countries in the world agree unanimously that to solve the Kampuchean question, Vietnam must withdraw all aggressive troops from Kampuchea, allowing the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny with no outside interference in accordance with the UN resolutions. In order to force Vietnam to withdraw troops from Kampuchea in accordance with these UN resolutions, all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world must continue to join hands in bringing pressure to bear on the Hanoi authorities in all fields -- political, diplomatic, and economic -- and must continue supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors right on the battlefield in a more vigorous and effective manner, causing the Hanoi aggressors to encounter more serious difficulties until they can no longer endure the situation and are forced to withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea.

As for the Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK, we have always known these deceitful and tricky colors of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We know very well that they will not abandon their aggressive and expansionist policy and refuse to withdraw troops from Kampuchea without struggle. With the Vietnamese enemy aggressors we cannot beg peace from them. They do not understand nice words, nor do they respect any law. They understand only brute force. Therefore, if they refuse to pull their troops out of Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people, the DK National Army, and our CGDK will continue vigorously to attack them on the battlefield so that together with international pressure we can force Vietnam to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO USSR -- Phnom Penh SPK June 4 -- A delegation of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by President Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee, left Phnom Penh Monday morning for a visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It was seen off at the Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice president of the party Central Committee's Commission for External Relations, and other officials. Soviet Ambassador Oleg Bostorin and GDR Ambassador Gunter Horn were also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1134 GMT 4 Jun 84 BK]

SOVIET MASS CULTURE EXPERTS -- Phnom Penh SPK June 5 -- A delegation of the Soviet experts on mass culture led by Leonid Kazakov of the Institute of Culture in Kemerovo, has ended a fortnight's visit to Kampuchea. While in Phnom Penh it was received by Him Chhem, vice minister of information and culture, and Tep Ngon, director of "Rasmei Padevoat" publishing house. It also gave a lecture at the teacher's college and visited the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the former Royal Palace, the fine arts school, the national library, a cultural house in Kandal, and historical ruins at Tonle Bati, Takeo Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1129 GMT 5 Jun 84 BK]

TEAM TO EXPLAIN KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION IN U.S.

BK070318 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] A team of senior Army and Foreign Ministry officials will leave for the United States Saturday for a three-week visit to reveal facts about this year's Vietnamese dry-season offensive in Kampuchea to various U.S. Government agencies, the leader of the team said yesterday. The Army's Director of Civilian Affairs Maj Gen Wichit Kanyawat told reporters that his team, which includes Foreign Ministry Spokesman Saowanit Khongsiri and Col Nawawet-na Nongkhai, representative from the Army's Operation Centre, will also visit Thai residents in the U.S.

The team will also present a video film on the Vietnamese incursion into Sisaket through the Phra Phalai border pass and the influx of Khmer people fleeing the Vietnamese attacks for refuge on Thai soil. The whirlwind tour will cover Chicago, New York, Washington, Houston, Los Angeles and Hawaii, according to Maj Gen Wichit.

Col (Special) Chan Kunlawanit, the Army's deputy director of Civilian Affairs, said a similar team had earlier visited Australia and New Zealand for the same purpose. The deputy director, who was a member of the team that went to the two countries, said that he found out during the trip that Hanoi had posted a former ambassador to Thailand to Australia. The ambassador, he said, tried to convince Australian officials that the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea was in line with the "brotherly" relations of the two Indochinese countries.

The team explained to Australian mass media, academicians and legislators that Hanoi was attempting to colonize Kampuchea, and that the longer Vietnamese troops were allowed to stay in the country, the higher the degree of Vietnamese colonization of Kampuchea would become. The Vietnamese also repeated a propaganda line that Australia has been aiding Vietnam, but the Australian Government has denied giving development aid to Vietnam, according to Col (Special) Chan. He said Vietnam only received humanitarian aid through non-governmental organizations in Australia. He said the campaigns had been launched to deepen foreigners' understanding of the security situation in the region.

ATHIT ORDERS RESHUFFLE OF KEY ARMY OFFICERS

BK060859 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday issued an order reshuffling positions among some key Army officers. Under the order, Col San Siphon, deputy commander of the First Army Division, Royal Guard, will become deputy commander of the Second Army Division, Royal Guard 2; while Col Watthana Sanphanit, commander of the Second Infantry Division, Royal Guard, will become deputy commander of the First Army Division, Royal Guard 3.

Col Chainarong Nunphakdi, chief of staff of the First Army Division, will become commander of the Second Infantry Division, Royal Guard 4; and Col Montri Thipwathi, chief of staff attached to the commander, will become chief of staff of the First Army Division under the same order.

Gen Athit also named Col Ariya Ukhotkit, deputy commander of the Second Cavalry Division, as acting commander of the Second Cavalry Division, succeeding Maj-Gen Wichat Laithomya who passed away last month. Army sources said that Col San was expected to succeed Maj-Gen Prachum Phibunphanuwat as commander of the Second Army Division in the upcoming annual military reshuffle.

APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY PRESS OFFICERS VIEWED

BK061102 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The 'Military' Press Officers"]

[Text] Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot was surprisingly infuriated when he was asked about the appointment of nine "military" people from the Military Supreme Command as additional press officers. He openly showed his reaction against the question and said that he had had so much work to do that he could not remember any particular issue. Ironically, the interior minister himself signed the appointment order.

The appointment of military press officers with unlimited powers has not only posed a threat to press freedom, but has also indicated the ineffectiveness of the officers concerned and the military's desire to control and influence the mass media circles. At present, the Thai mass media is under the strict control of the Press Control Act of B.E. 2484, the National Administration Reform Council's Order No 42, and a number of criminal and civil laws. Unfortunately, the Interior Ministry under the leadership of General Sitthi Chirarot has created a tense atmosphere in the country by appointing additional press officers and making the country look as if it were at war. Since this situation is normally handled by police authorities, the military's appearance in this area can only be construed to mean that the country is now in a critical situation.

It is a matter of concern when the military has extra roles to play in the normal activities of country because it will tend to link everything to the country's stability. For example, the Air Force Secretariat recently tried to prevent the "free" mass media from presenting the report in the killing of a villager by a general because it might affect the country's stability.

The Interior Ministry might claim that the appointment of additional press officers from the military was made to relieve its work load and not to curb the press freedom. However, we are of the opinion that the military should play a role only when the country is under martial law or in a state of emergency. Otherwise, we will have to admit that our country has already turned into a "military state."

CABINET APPROVES 213 BILLION BAHT 1985 BUDGET

BK070151 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] The Cabinet has approved a 213,000 million baht budget bill for fiscal 1985 which is expected to be debated in Parliament for its first reading on June 21. Texts of the bill will be distributed to members of the Senate and House of Representatives tomorrow. The new budget represents a 10.9 percent increase over the current year's 192,000 million.

In finalising the bill, Cabinet endorsed slight changes to allocations for the Interior Ministry, Science, Technology and Energy Ministry and the Revolving Fund. Their revised budget allocations are 23,151.2 million, 1,318.1 million and 22.5 million baht as against 23,154.7 million, 1,333.1 million and 4 million baht respectively.

Budget Bureau Director Bodi Chunnanon said increase was small because the economy was just recovering. If it was too high, he said, the government would have to secure more loans from financial sources and endanger the recovery. Mr Bodi maintained that development allocations were as much as those of the current year.

Debt servicing or loan repayment accounts for the largest share of allocations, registering 20.8 percent or 44,400 million baht of the entire budget. Defence chalks up 19.5 percent or 41,421.6 million followed by education which accounts for 18.9 percent or 40,290.8 million baht.

Other allocations in accordance with functional classification are as follows: economy, 35,029.4 million baht (16.4 percent); public utilities, 13,538.9 million baht (6.4 percent); public health, 9,912.3 million baht (4.6 percent); internal peace, 11,006.2 million baht (5.2 percent); general administration, 5,978.5 million baht (2.8 percent); and others, 11,422.3 million baht (5.4 percent).

Of the nine percent defence boost, 39,442.7 million baht, or 95.2 of the allocation, will go to the Office of the Permanent Secretary of Defence, Supreme Command and the Armed Forces. 714.6 million baht will be for territorial defence training and 1,264.3 million baht for other defence spending.

Of the 35,029.4 million baht for economic development 51 percent or 17,873.6 million baht will be for agricultural development which includes acceleration of productivity, development of water resources, promotion of cooperatives, livestock, fishery and forestry. The rest will be for transport, warehousing and communications (12,899.4 million baht), energy fuel (535.3 million baht), industry and mining (682.3 million baht), other economic services (3,038.8 million baht).

Of the 40,290.8 million baht for education, 33,587.8 million baht will be for permanent expenditure with the rest for investment. Of the allocation earmarked for internal peace, 9,148.6 million baht will be for the police, 955.8 million baht for judicial work, 874.7 million baht for corrections work and the rest for judicial administration.

To meet the cost, the government hopes to earn 178,000 million baht, or 83.6 percent of the projected revenue for the next fiscal year, from direct and indirect taxation. Sales of services and goods will bring in 5,103.4 million baht while revenue from state enterprises will earn 7,106.1 million baht. Other revenue is expected to amount to 6,327.7 million baht. Borrowings from domestic sources will total 35,000 million baht (10,700 million baht from Bank of Thailand, 8,000 million baht from Government Savings Bank, and the rest from commercial banks, and private sector).

BRIEFS

UN REFUGEE AID -- Thailand is set to get 82.8 million baht from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] to help displaced Indochinese. National Security Council chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said UNHCR officials called on him yesterday to discuss the aid package. He said he told them more refugees were accepted for resettlement this year. The United States was the biggest refugee recipient country last year followed by France. Sqn Ldr Prasong said some 40,000 Indochinese refugees are expected to be resettled this year, leaving about 90,000 in camps throughout the country. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 84 p 3 BK]

MARITIME DEFENSE TRAINING -- Songkhla -- The Royal Thai Navy's base here has given maritime defence training to nearly 1,000 fisherman from six southern provinces. A spokesman for the base told the South Bureau the training was aimed at giving essential knowledge on maritime laws and navigation to the fisherman so that they could help safeguard the national waters, and fish in safety. Songkhla Naval Base, he said, is one of four bases running such training programmes. The base here is responsible for the training of volunteers in the provinces of Songkhla, Chumphon, Surat Thani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani and Narathiwat. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 May 84 p 9 BK]

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN HANOI

OW061722 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6 -- Hun Sen, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, stopped over here today on his way to visit a number of countries. The Kampuchean foreign minister was welcomed at the government guest-house by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry. Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran was also present.

NHAN DAN PRAISES STATEMENT ON USE OF AIRSPACE

BK061045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 84

[NHAN DAN 6 June editorial: "Exercise Sovereignty in the Fatherland's Airspace

[Text] On 5 May 1984 the Council of Ministers issued a statement on the SRV's airspace. This statement serves as the fundamental legal basis for our state to exercise and defend its sovereignty and to safeguard national security in the fatherland's airspace -- above the land territory, internal waters, territorial sea, and islands of Vietnam, that falls within the complete and exclusive sovereignty of the SRV.

Independence, freedom, sovereignty, and territorial integrity are the great results of our nation's protracted and valiant struggle against imperialist aggression. We have fought to gain the sacred right of mastery over the land, airspace, and sea of the fatherland. Even during the anti-French resistance, while enemy aircraft were ruling the sky, especially the airspace above Dien Bien Phu, our troops duly punished many enemy aircraft. Early in 1961, although only one-half of the country had been liberated President Ho Chi Minh, the venerated and beloved leader of our nation, clearly pointed out the need to drastically change our awareness regarding the fatherland's territory: Before, we had only nights and forests; today we have days, sky and sea.

Deeply appreciating this teaching, our armed forces and people -- from members and naval forces to the first pilots of the nation -- fought in a very stalwart, valiant, resourceful and creative manner to defend the airspace and sea of the socialist north, and totally defeated the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists with their air and naval forces, thereby enabling the great rear to brilliantly fulfill its duties toward the great, heroic frontline. The aerial Dien Bien Phu battle in late 1972, which brought down the B-52 idol, was a victory symbolizing the capability, spirit, and determination to fight in defense of the airspace of our people's armed forces.

Following the liberation of the south, our country has been unified. Article 1 of the SRV Constitution solemnly states: The SRV -- an independent country that has sovereignty unity, and territorial waters, and islands. Implementing the Constitution and following the specific promulgated regulations on aviation, our government's statement on airspace has asserted and materialized the inviolable sovereignty of Vietnam over its airspace.

Our people are striving to build socialism. Our country is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization. It has expanded and is expanding its relations with many countries and has positively contributed to developing international air traffic. However, our country must daily and hourly cope with the multifaceted war of sabotage by the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and who are threatening to wage a large-scale war of aggression.

In such a situation, the announcement of regulations of airspace is clearly an urgent demand to ensure our sovereignty and security, to protect the interests of our country and, at the same time, to express the good will of our state to cooperate in the field of international civil aviation.

Along with our government's 12 May 1977 statement on the sea zones and continental shelves of Vietnam, our government's statement on airspace is totally necessary to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our fatherland and, at the same time, is in conformity with international law.

All our troops and people who are upholding vigilance resolve to defend their entire, sacred territory and to allow no one to encroach on the land, airspace, and territorial waters of their fatherland.

TRAN TAN, CP DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW FOR TALKS

For VNA English coverage of the visit to Moscow by a CPV delegation led by Tran Tan, including their reception by and talks with CPSU Central Committee Politburo member V.V. Grishin, see page E 1 of the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 6 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPV DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

For a Moscow PRAVDA report on the visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation of CPV party workers, led by Dao Duy Tung, including their meetings with the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda and International Information Department, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and others, and a meeting with M. V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, see page E 1 of the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 6 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

LEADERS GREET SEYCHELLES' LIBERATION DAY

OW050057 Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 -- State Council President Truong Chin and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended warm greetings to President France Albert Rene of the Republic of Seychelles on the 7th anniversary of the liberation of Seychelles.

The Vietnamese leaders said in a joint message:

"Over the past years, the Seychelles people, under the leadership of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front headed by Your Excellency, have overcome many difficulties and trials, foiling all schemes of the imperialists and their lackeys and recording important achievements in defending and building a prosperous country.

"A close comrade-in-arms of the Seychelles people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at these achievements and sincerely wish them many successes in their glorious revolutionary cause."

President Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong also expressed the wish for further consolidation and constant development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON PRC WAR ESCALATION

BK051544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Since early April, the reactionary clique within the Beijing ruling circles has pushed its multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam to new heights. Chinese expansionist army units have increasingly intensified their incursions, artillery shellings, attacks, and land-grabbing activities, committing many barbarous crimes in several areas of our country's six northern border provinces, especially Ha Tuyen Province. This was the most serious step of escalation taken by the Chinese reactionaries in their war of sabotage against our country since their war of aggression in February 1979. In this program we first invite our comrades and friends to listen to an excerpt from an editorial of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN entitled: "Resolutely Defeat the Chinese Aggressors' Sabotage and Land-Grabbing War Moves."

After clearly pointing out the Chinese reactionaries' extremely serious acts of sabotage and aggression over the past 2 months, the editorial stresses: This was the most serious step of escalation taken by the Chinese reactionaries in their war of sabotage since their war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. Resorting to new measures, they have launched blatant attacks with several main force army corps in a number of areas in conjunction with continuous, sustained artillery shellings along our country's entire northern border region. This war escalation is part and parcel of Beijing's long-term scheme of invading and annexing Vietnam. Was it what the Beijing reactionaries call the strategically significant policy of crossing the border and capturing the heights, a strategy designed to give China the upper hand and enable it to constantly threaten and control our fatherland's northern border areas, thereby preparing conditions for its future attacks in the event of a large-scale war of aggression?

This scheme of Beijing in its recent war escalation was obvious despite the fact that it has been covered up by the familiar cunning slander that Vietnam provoked and invaded China. While attempting to illegally occupy a number of heights and elevated areas inside Vietnamese territory to improve and perfect the Chinese troops' attacking positions at the Sino-Vietnamese border, China has simultaneously carried out its land-grabbing scheme of nibbling at our territory piece by piece to achieve expansion. China has also aimed to sabotage us on a large scale; wear down and weaken our main forces, border defense forces, local forces, and militia and self-defense forces as well as our people's forces in the border provinces; and undermine the efforts to stabilize life and build socialism of the people of various nationalities in the border areas. In so doing, China has hoped to force us to constantly cope with these threats by concentrating our resources in the front line areas, thus jeopardizing our socialist construction nationwide. The Chinese reactionaries have also wanted to use their aforementioned acts of aggression as a way to train Chinese Army units and to prepare for dangerous and brutal new steps of war escalation to annex Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries when conditions are favorable.

Beijing's calculated acts of aggression took place as Reagan was visiting China and as China's henchmen in Kampuchea -- the Pol Pot clique -- assisted by the Thai Army, were suffering stinging blows in their so-called dry season counteroffensives. These acts were aimed at pleasing the United States, propping up the morale of the remnants of China's henchmen in Kampuchea, creating more tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia, and sabotaging the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries that has begun to develop among a number of well-informed people in the ASEAN countries.

These schemes and acts of war have once again laid bare the reactionary and aggressive nature as well as the unchanged stubbornness and recklessness of the Zhongnanhai ruling circles in pursuing their plan to sabotage, invade, and annex Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to pave the way for China's expansion to Southeast Asia.

Our armed forces and people in the six northern border provinces have resolutely and promptly countered the enemy artillerymen's criminal acts of destruction and defeated the land-grabbing attacks of the Chinese aggressors' main force units to defend the Vietnamese homeland's sovereignty and sacred territory, safeguard the people's lives, property, and normal activities; protect our forces; and contribute to defending the people's socialist construction throughout the country.

The people of various nationalities, the local armed forces, the border defense forces, and the public security forces of Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh Provinces have fought extremely courageously, resourcefully, and creatively, typifying the heroism of the Vietnamese nation. From 2 April to 18 May alone, we wiped out or badly mauled an infantry regiment and 9 infantry battalions of the Chinese aggressors, put out of action more than 5,000 enemies, and destroyed 34 artillery positions, 35 assorted military vehicles, 5 ammunition dumps, and a number of field command posts of the enemy.

The entire country is turning toward the people of various nationalities and the armed forces in the northern border provinces. Proud of the courageous fight of our armed forces and people in the fatherland's front line region, we stand ready to respond to any of their requirements to help them defeat the Chinese aggressors' current escalation in their war of sabotage. We are also prepared to contribute our strength to frustrating any war of aggression on any scale if the enemy is rash enough to start one.

The fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind are warmly supporting and sympathizing with our people's just fight in self-defense and are sternly condemning the Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' acts of sabotage and aggression against the SRV.

The fight of our armed forces and people against the cruel schemes and acts of sabotage and land-grabbing by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists during April and May 1984 is an inevitable step of the development of the protracted, complex, and fierce struggle to defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. In the face of the enemy's new schemes and acts of sabotage, land-grabbing, and aggression, the fight of our armed forces and people in the border provinces must be carried on with a common determination, a unified, basic, long-term plan, and with the use of appropriate forces, combat tactics, and struggle methods suitable for the people's war against the enemy's war of sabotage and war of land-grabbing in the border region. This struggle bears a very high integrated and popular character, the most important feature of which is the fight to smash the escalation of the war of sabotage and to defeat the current nibbling attacks by the Chinese aggressors.

The character and nature of the current struggle require that our armed forces and people in the border provinces closely combine methods for fighting the enemy with all other work activities in order to achieve the established objectives, defeat the enemy's combat tactics, and consequently nullify the goals and measures of its aggressive war escalation. Efforts must be concentrated on countering shelling by the Chinese Armed Forces and defeating their nibbling attacks on our territory while smashing the Beijing reactionaries' attempts at sabotage, infiltration, espionage, and psychological warfare.

All localities must at the same time satisfactorily organize and fight battles and consolidate party organizations, administrative bodies, and political organs at the village level; encourage the masses to strengthen unity among the people of various nationalities; and closely combine combat activities against the enemy with the maintenance of security and public order. The constant consolidation and development of national defense and the fighting strength of the various localities must be closely combined with efforts to build socialism and promote production in the border areas, and it must be carried out in accordance with the new conditions of the current struggle.

To foil the enemy's scheme to decimate and weaken our forces, we must, as dictated by objective requirements, resolutely fight to destroy the enemy while actively building our own forces in all respects; intensify ideological guidance and political education while satisfactorily resolving specific problems concerning organization and methodology; and engage in combat while satisfactorily carrying out evacuation and passive defense activities and stabilizing the normal life of the people and members of the armed forces. The tasks, targets, and methods of the current struggle in the border provinces require that we bring into full play the integrated strength of the people's war and develop the strong position of the local and on-the-spot armed forces -- namely, the local forces, the border defense force, the militia and self-defense forces, the public security force, and the regular forces stationed in certain areas.

The local and on-the-spot forces that fight from a position of firm mastery in every village, area, district, and province, that are thoroughly familiar with the local terrain, and that thoroughly understand the people's feelings can firmly hold on to their battle stations; launch vigorous assaults; cause many difficulties to the enemy's main-force units by employing flexible and creative fighting methods, wipe out one vital part of the enemy's forces at a time, destroy its war materiel, transportation means and supplies, and capture its commandos and scouts. These forces fight and carry out other activities under the unified leadership and command of the party committee echelons, administrative bodies, and military organs of every locality, district, and province. They operate under a unified plan, closely coordinate with one another, and create conditions for one another to fulfill their tasks, thus ensuring great results in the struggle throughout the region and high effectiveness for every battle and field of activity.

From their still fresh combat experiences, our combat forces are constantly perfecting their plans for combat against the enemy; plans of action; methods for using forces, weapons, and means; and combat tactics in order to achieve an ever-increasing combat efficiency, to destroy and decimate the enemy as much as possible, and to defend the fatherland's frontiers while preserving and developing their own strength.

The victories recorded during the recent battles show that we must correctly and creatively apply the diverse combat methods of the people's war, combine the local people's war with the war involving regular army corps, and make combined use of all three categories of troops to counter the enemy's large-scale nibbling attacks and continuous and intense artillery shelling. This is a fighting method that fully embodies the determination to take initiative in attacking and destroying the enemy and fully develops the strength of mastery over the localities, fighting ground, and battles in order to fight the enemy under all circumstances.

It is necessary to closely combine fighting from battle stations with fighting the enemy in the open with mobile forces; combine battlefield defense activities with offensive operations against the enemy; combine fighting within the network of fortifications with raids and ambushes mounted to destroy the enemy outside our fortifications; combine our efforts to valiantly hold fast to battlegrounds and villages during enemy attacks with launching assaults on the enemy everywhere, including frontal attacks, attacks from behind and on the flanks, and attacks from within the enemy's formation; combine fighting the enemy from a distance with fighting it at close quarters; and combine the combat tactics of on-the-spot forces with those of mobile forces.

All the forces must be ideologically and materially prepared in a specific manner. They must have sufficient reserves of ammunition and provisions and be reinforced with manpower and supplies during the course of fighting. All units must also be carefully trained, using the rich experience gained from the recent battles against the enemy so they can operate in a positive and precise manner and fulfill all missions under varying circumstances.

It is necessary to constantly develop and perfect the people's war battle position -- a position of launching attacks to secure mastery and of assuming mastery to mount attacks -- in every area, direction, district, and province so our armed forces and people can fight a protracted war and defeat the enemy even if it changes its measures for sabotage and land-grabbing or upgrades the current escalation of the war of sabotage into a land-grabbing war, a certain form of protracted border war, or a large-scale war of aggression.

Our armed forces and people in the northern border provinces are determined to join the armed forces and people throughout the country in defeating all forms of a war of aggression at whatever scale launched by the Chinese expansionists and winning victories under all circumstances to firmly defend the beloved Socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

CONFERENCE HELD FOR WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS YEAR

Chairman Reports

OW011638 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA June 1 -- The World Communications Year 1983 (W.C.Y.) in Vietnam has been quite a success, said Pham Nien, general director of the General Post Office, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for World Communications Year at a conference held here May 30. Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, member of the honorary committee for the World Communications Year, was among those present at the closing ceremony of W.C.Y. Also present was Mathew Kahane, U.N. representative, head of the U.N.D.P. mission to Hanoi.

Addressing the conference, President Truong Chinh highly valued the results of the activities in the W.C.Y. and called for greater efforts of Vietnamese communications workers to better meet the needs of the nation.

In his reviewing report, Pham Nien said that soon after its formation in late 1982 by decision of the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam W.C.Y. committee set forth a program of action and set up subcommittees in all provinces to coordinate their activities. It held a national symposium on communications with the participation of more than 30 ministries and services, held a photo exhibition and sent six delegations and several albums to regional and international symposiums and conferences.

The committee also directed the construction of communications and postal projects, such as the Danang-Ho Chi Minh City technical communication sector, the improvement of the "Lotus" satellite communication ground station (in the north), the building of the Hanoi-Quang Ninh cable line, the restoration and expansion of the microwave relay stations in the southern provinces, preparations for the construction of the Hanoi-Vinh coaxial cable line, the addition of 800 kilometres of the central post line and the inauguration of the maritime postal lines from Haiphong to Roslok, Hong Kong, and Tokyo. Besides, he continued, research work had begun on a scheme for nationwide telecommunications and a postal network, a communications system for the Mekong Delta, etc. Necessary steps have been completed for the building of projects funded by the U.N. of other international organizations such as the communications school, the pan-national transmission project.

With the assistance of the Soviet Union, the report added, Vietnam had started the building of a cable and microwave communications station and the semi-automation of long-distance telephone. New telex and telephone lines to Cuba were opened and the postal cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea had also been strengthened, the report noted.

Aside from the state-run projects, 357 communications joint projects built jointly by the government and people have been finished in 38 provinces throughout Vietnam.

Truong Chinh at Satellite Station

BK021139 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] On 30 May the cadres and workers of the Lotus satellite ground communications station, a project built with Soviet assistance, had the honor of welcoming Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, who visited them on the occasion of the closing ceremony of the World Communications Year in Vietnam.

Chairman Truong Chinh commended the station for its achievements scored over the past period and earnestly urged its cadres and workers to constantly struggle to surge forward. Assisted by Soviet experts, they must strive to grasp more firmly their technical specialty, increase their labor output, better serve the communications task, and contribute to improving the people's material and cultural life. The comrade chief of the station and the comrade head of a Soviet expert team guided the chairman on a tour of various working areas of the station.

On the same day, the chairman of the Council of State visited and addressed the delegates of the post and telegraph sector and the representatives of various sectors and public organs at the central and local levels attending a conference held to review Vietnam's activities under the World Communications Year.

At the conference, Comrade Pham Nien read a report reviewing specific activities in Vietnam under the World Communications Year, underscoring successes achieved in propaganda work, and highly appraising the position and effect of communications on the socioeconomic sector and on the people's lives. The comrade said: During a short period of time, nearly 500 projects have been built at both the central and local levels in response to the World Communications Year, thus contributing to increase the material and technical bases of communications, and radio and television broadcasting in the entire country, and expanding by another important step in the relations of international cooperation in communications. Though being regarded as just initial steps, the above-mentioned achievements serve as a fundamental and favorable precedent for the vigorous growth of communications work in our country at present and in the long run.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Truong Chinh warmly cited the many achievements scored by the post and telegraph sector and other related sectors during the World Communications Year. The chairman hoped that all the cadres and office and manual workers would continue to develop their strong points, correct their shortcomings, strive to participate in the socialist emulation movement, increase their labor output, contribute to improving the people's material and cultural life, strive to be always worthy of the trust of the party and the state and the love of the compatriots.

On behalf of those attending the conference, Comrade Pham Nien, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for World Communications Year and director of the Post Office General Department, expressed his pleasure to welcome Chairman Truong Chinh's visit, regarding this as a great honor for communications workers and as a manifestation of the solicitous care given by the party Central Committee and the state to the post and telegraph sector. The comrade pledged to scrupulously implement all the instructions given by the chairman to the sector. As an immediate task, the sector will strive to overcome all shortcomings and promote strong points in ensuring better post and telegraphic services to the cause of national construction and defense as well as to the people's lives.

Truong Chinh Speaks

OW051101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jun 84

["Text" of address by Chairman Truong Chinh of the SRV Council of State at the 30 May Hanoi conference to review activities during World Communications Year in Vietnam -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear international guests, Vietnam's activities during World Communications Year [WCY] have yielded good results, and met the set basic requirements. I am glad to be here today, at this conference, to review the results of your activities, and I warmly acclaim your new achievements.

During WCY, propaganda work, in diversified forms, was carried out comprehensively and actively. As a result, our party echelons, administrative authorities, and people have comprehended more deeply the role and position of communications work in our economic and cultural construction and development, and in the service of man. Also, during that period, the material and technical bases for our postal service [PS] were further consolidated and strengthened. Within a short time, some 357 projects and 87 model and advanced post offices were built. This reveals the positive effect of WCY activities. Noteworthy is the fact that local budgets have worthily contributed to building infrastructural establishments. With a capital amounting to nearly 23 million dong, contributed by various localities, the PS built its projects during WCY. The party's motto: "The state and the people work together; the center and localities work together" has been proved entirely correct.

These achievements were also due to the positive contributions, and close coordination, of the concerned services, including planning, communications and transportation, foreign affairs, scientific and technological, cultural, and radio and television; the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY; and the Armed Forces' information services. The achievements scored in WCY in Vietnam were also due to our country's coordination with a number of world countries. They have not only exerted an immediate impact, but have also created a premise for the PS to secure conditions to expand and develop further.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers, I warmly acclaim the achievements of the PS and other concerned services during WCY. I hope that you, comrades, will continue to develop strong points, remedy shortcomings, actively participate in the socialist emulation drive to increase labor productivity, and contribute to improving the people's material and cultural conditions.

This morning, I visited the Lotus satellite communication ground station, which had been presented by the Soviet party and people to our people. It is a major project, and a significant, valuable present marking Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. On behalf of our party, our state, and our people, I express our gratitude to the party, the state, and the people of the fraternal Soviet Union, and our warm thanks for the wholehearted assistance by Soviet experts, who have worked intensively to put the project promptly into operation, and who have contributed greatly to training a contingent of cadres and workers for Vietnam's PS, enabling them to promptly master modern science and technology and properly manage, and effectively use, the project.

Dear comrades, our country's PS is endowed with a long-standing revolutionary tradition. During the years of resistance against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, as well as in the current struggle to build and protect the fatherland, our PS has proved to be worthy of the confidence of the party and the people. Implementing the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, our PS has made remarkable strides in building its material and technical bases. The communications network has been gradually modernized to effectively serve economic and cultural construction, and the consolidation of national defense. We are proud of these great efforts by our PS's cadres, workers, and employees.

You comrades must properly carry out the following practical tasks:

1. Ensure, and improve, the quality of communications work; transmit letters and telegrams rapidly, accurately, and safely; ensure the safe and proper handling of the people's parcels and mail. Our PS's cadres and employees must show a polite, courteous attitude as cultured persons toward customers.
2. Make full use, and protect, all the PS's material and technical bases; rationally use, and improve, techniques; and further increase communications capability, and the quality and effectiveness of services. In doing so, the PS will contribute to safeguarding the nation's independence, freedom, and happiness; to developing the people's collective mastery; to building a new type of socialist man; and to implementing the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Regarding customers, the PS must, apart from serving the leading organs of the party and the state, mass organizations, and the economic, cultural, and social services, better serve the ordinary people, and give special care to the combatants of the People's Armed Forces.

Dear comrades, our people's revolutionary work has achieved great success. However, we still face many difficulties in our advance. Our PS's cadres, workers, and employees should continue to develop past results, with the determination to fulfill the 1984 state plan, and to properly discharge all tasks assigned to them by the party and the state. You should always remain worthy of the confidence of the party and the state, and of the love of our compatriots. I wish you good health, enthusiasm, and steady progress.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH SOCIALIST BLOC VIEWED

BK051545 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 30 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Breaking the Soviet Ice"]

[Text] Nearly 20 years after the abortive communist coup, Indonesia, with some reservation, is about to sincerely resume trade ties with the socialist bloc. A 20-man delegation -- from Indonesia's Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) is scheduled to be in the Soviet Union and East Germany in June.

Kadin apparently decided to move fast after Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's trip to Moscow in April. Meanwhile, one obstacle to improve bilateral trade relations has been removed. The government announced on May 18 the opening of four ports of call for Soviet ships, in Samarinda and Pontianak in Kalimantan, Belawan in North Sumatra, and Jakarta's Tanjung Priok.

Moscow is believed to have expected Surabaya to be included on the list of ports of call for its ships, as it still maintains a consular office in the East Java City. But Surabaya was excluded from the list. Why? It was possibly a clear signal that Indonesia is still suspicious about the Russian connection.

Nevertheless, the absence of port facilities for Russian ships in this country was raised during Mr Mokhtar's discussions in Moscow. Lack of regular sea lines linking Indonesia and the Soviet Union has been identified as one of the main obstacles in promoting trade between the two countries. An East German economic delegation, visiting Jakarta recently, requested a special permit for its ships to call on Indonesian ports. East Germany, too, is offering trade possibilities which Indonesia should not ignore this time.

The Kadin delegation to the Soviet Union and East Germany will also visit Finland and Sweden. The Sweden visit will coincide with the opening of the congress of International Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm. These are all expected to open more opportunities for Indonesia to boost nonoil exports.

BOATLOAD OF KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES SENT TO GALANG

BK070156 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has dismissed as untrue reports that Kampuchean refugees stranded in Semarang are not properly taken care of. He says that all these refugees have been duly cared for and later housed in the Indochinese refugee camp on Galang Island.

As many as 69 Kampuchean refugees were reported to have strayed into Semarang last Tuesday. Among them, 57 were sent to Jakarta last Thursday on a bus belonging to the Indonesian Republic Motor Transport Service, while the rest came to Jakarta aboard their own diesel-engined wooden boat. There are 21 children and old people among the 69 refugees. The refugees left their country with Australia as their final destination, but they strayed into Semarang port due to bad weather. They had previously strayed into Bangka waters.

KOMPAS VIEWS INDONESIA'S ROLE IN ASEAN

BK061134 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 28 May 84 p 4

[Article by Yuwono Sudarsono, lecturer on international relations, University of Indonesia: "Indonesia, ASEAN, and the PRC"]

[Text] Indonesia is determined to preserve the image of its free and active policy, regardless of the recent improvement in relations with the United States (KOMPAS 26 May 84). This observation was made by various circles following visits to Indonesia by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz and Vice President George Bush early May, a few days after President Reagan's visit to the PRC at the end of April. The observation was also made following Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's mid-May visit to Washington, which was considered as a success in removing the thorns in the Indonesian-U.S. relationship resulting from the cancellation of President Reagan's planned visit to Indonesia in November 1983.

Apart from improving Indonesian-U.S. relations, there are several other issues which should be reviewed in relation to the visits by U.S. officials to Indonesia and Minister Mokhtar's arrival in Washington. In a meeting with Vice President Bush in early May, President Suharto expressed the hope that the establishment of good U.S.-PRC relations should not be pursued at the expense of ASEAN-U.S. relations.

Several observers consider President Suharto's statement as most important if viewed from the regional concept followed by Indonesia, particularly after ASEAN was established in August 1967. In principle, the concept calls for the establishment of political stability and economic development through stages toward regional self-reliance. Indonesia's basic desire to participate as much as possible in creating a more self-reliant order in Southeast Asia was reaffirmed through a variety of agreements, including, among others, the (1971) Zopfan [Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality] principle calling for a free, peaceful, and neutral Southeast Asia and the resolutions of the 1st ASEAN summit (1976) which strengthened the determination for economic cooperation.

The version of the regional concept put forward by Indonesia has been developed during past few years on the basis of regional resilience, which essentially gives priority to building self-confidence among fellow ASEAN members. As the only member of ASEAN having no military alliance with countries outside the region, Indonesia has adopted this basic desire for self-reliance as the main pillar of its foreign policy. Thailand and the Philippines are still linked to the Manila Pact, although SEATO has been dissolved since 1977. Malaysia and Singapore are linked together in the 5-power joint defense arrangement with the UK, Australia, and New Zealand. Moreover, both Malaysia and Singapore recently extended the agreement on the stationing of a RAAF [Royal Australian Air Force] squadron under the Integrated Air Defense System.

The era of regional self-reliance based on mutual confidence among ASEAN fellow members and the optimal involvement of countries outside the region is far from being achieved. Hopes for developing a Southeast Asian order with ASEAN as the basic framework for regional cooperation are being affected by U.S.-Soviet global competition in the Asian-Pacific region. The strategic cooperation developed by the United States and the PRC (later expanded to include Japan and South Korea) has resulted in external factors becoming more crucial than Southeast Asian internal factors. This development was particularly apparent in Indochina when the normalization of U.S.-PRC relations was initiated by the Carter administration and continued by President Reagan.

Gradually, nonregional factors have increasingly influenced these conflicts, most of which stem from disputes within Southeast Asia itself. The Kampuchean conflict is one of the manifestations of the inevitability of U.S.-Soviet rivalry spilling over into the old Sino-Vietnamese dispute. So far, ASEAN cannot do much but exert pressure on Vietnam, mainly to have it withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

The proposals presented in various diplomatic forums, including proposals of trans-continental scope, such as the International Conference on Kampuchea in 1981 and those of ASEAN itself, contain many contradictions due to different strategic considerations between Indonesia and the PRC. The fact that the strategic considerations between the PRC and Thailand are closer than those of Thailand and Indonesia has strengthened the belief that the PRC strategy was in many instances reflected in the "voice" of ASEAN during the 1981-83 period.

Since Indonesia's image in ASEAN is partly created by the ASEAN-U.S. relationship, it is felt that Indonesia's diplomacy is restricted by the voice of ASEAN which, as a grouping, is conducting considerable trade with Western countries. On the other hand, the assumption that ASEAN's image is represented by Thailand on account of its unilateral assessment of the Vietnamese danger has given the impression that Indonesia is less active in stepping up efforts toward creating a more self-reliant regional order.

The low-key diplomacy of Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja is maintained because a "quiet diplomacy" [preceding words in English] will be more productive than an aggressive one. However, the ASEAN and PRC factors have already projected a special image on Indonesia's diplomatic activities. Some observers of Indonesia's foreign relations in Jakarta expect more vocal Indonesian initiatives in ASEAN, particularly in the face of the PRC, while voices from Beijing and Bangkok, warning against a Soviet military build-up in the Asian-Pacific region, are increasing incessantly. These voices are in line with the anti-Soviet U.S. foreign policy and a U.S. foreign policy seeking to pressure Vietnam through the PRC and ASEAN intermediaries.

The initiative by Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani to go to Hanoi in the middle of last February reflected a strong current in the Indonesian government calling for a stronger display of Indonesia's self-reliance. This appeal has further reflected the desire that Indonesia should not blindly follow Thailand's policy, although it understands the difficult position Thailand is facing in coping with the refugee influx arising from the Kampuchean crisis since 1978.

There is a strong feeling in the Armed Forces High Command that a low-key diplomacy will merely strengthen the belief that Indonesia has yielded to the combined Thai, PRC, and U.S. interests. Accordingly, apart from diplomatic activities by some ASEAN countries, (including the visit to Indonesia by the Thai supreme Armed Forces commander), it is interesting to note another Mokhtar statement to newsmen following the conclusion of a special session of ASEAN foreign ministers on 8 May this year. This statement emphasizes that Indonesia will maintain a dialogue with Vietnam in an endeavor to find new possibilities in the Kampuchean question, regardless which ASEAN member is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

In the context of Indonesia's position in ASEAN and its position vis-a-vis the PRC, the statement reflects both Minister Mokhtar's low-key diplomacy and the basic desire of Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani for regional self-reliance.

IMF TEAM DUE IN MANILA TO CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS

HK060854 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Another mission from the International Monetary Fund is arriving in the country this weekend. The IMF mission will continue discussions with Philippine officials on the current budget, reserve money, and the programs begun by the government with government financial institutions. Meantime Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the government aims to reduce the budget deficit from 1.5 percent of GNP to only 1.3 percent.

FURTHER ON GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC RECOVERY MOVES

Marcos Statement on Peso

OW071243 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The decision to float the peso against the U.S. dollar was based on the assessment that liquidity and the money situation is under control. President Marcos issued this statement today to explain the new policy on the peso.

On several occasions earlier, **the president had stressed** unless excessive money and circulation was checked, there could be no stable basis on which to defend the peso, should it be floated or devalued. The floating-rate policy was one of seven measures adopted by the government during a special caucus at Malacanang the other night to speed up the country's economic recovery.

As it developed, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is also finance minister, and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez noted that the President okayed the recommendations to float the peso only after getting firm assurances based on the monitoring system that liquidity is now under control. The president's economic adviser bewailed the fact that despite these explanations, the president's statement had been, as they put it, distorted by the political opposition as part of its black propaganda against the government.

Details on Directives

HK060438 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The president has issued seven new directives to hasten economic recovery. Among these is a directive allowing the upward floating of the peso. The minimum rate of the peso to the dollar is estimated to be 15 pesos and 40 centavos. All of the president's economic advisers, including Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, recommended issuance of the directives. Correspondent Rita Balthazar has more.

[Begin Balthazar recording] First, the exchange rate will be permitted to float upwards toward a new equilibrium level. The Central Bank will continue to administer this mechanism jointly with the banking system.

Second, in order to provide incentives to the banking system to more **efficiently** capture exchange resources earned by the country, the Central Bank will reinstate the retention of 20 percent of foreign exchange earnings earned by individual institutions. This will help [words indistinct] the planning of exchange usage among individual banking units.

Third, a special excise tax on the sales by the banking system of foreign exchange for all payments excepting those for merchandise imports shall be levied and assessed immediately and continue up to December 1985. This tax shall be 10 percent based on the total value of foreign exchange sales.

Fourth, an economic stabilization tax shall be collected and shall start at 30 percent based on the exchange differential between 14 pesos to \$1, the new effective exchange rate to be levied on the peso value of exports. This economic stabilization tax shall be effective up to December 1985, with a starting figure of 30 percent [words indistinct] this quarter. This tax shall be lifted by the end of 1985.

Fifth, the present import surcharge shall be increased from 8 percent to a uniform 10 percent, effective immediately.

Sixth, austerity measures are immediately to be implemented, which include a reduction in the programmed budget for 1984 by 5 percent.

Seventh, borrowings of government corporations and their new investments will be immediately implemented, with the objective of reducing their claims on government budgetary resources as well as on both domestic and external credit availability.
[end recording]

Both Virata and Fernandez stressed that economic conditions have reached a point requiring firm and decisive action. These conditions include continuing speculations on the exchange rate, investment decisions, and probable government response to various economic pressures. Virata and Fernandez said that the principal objective of the seven measures is to stabilize the country's balance of payments position. The new measures are expected to reduce imports, increase exports, and attract foreign investment.

Virata and Fernandez noted that while the measures represent an integrated stabilization program for the economy, the key element of floating the exchange rate is predicated on desire to control liquidity or excessive money in the financial system.

Ministers View Measures

HK070051 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Topping the news at this hour, gasoline products go up an average of 27.4 percent beginning today [7 June]. The new round of price increases was imposed by the Board of Energy following the decision to let the peso float against the dollar. Following the price increases in fuel products, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin said transport fares as well as the ceiling for price-controlled commodities would have to be adjusted. He said the Board of Transportation is now working out the necessary adjustment, which will have to be based on the newly adjusted fuel prices. Minister Ongpin said the Price Stabilization Council will also come out shortly with a new price ceiling for commodities under government price control.

To ensure that the ordinary wage-earner will be able to cope with the situation, Minister Ongpin said wages will also be adjusted. He expects the National Wages Council to come up with a decision by the weekend, when all the necessary price adjustments will have been worked out.

Minister Ongpin, who is also head of the Presidential Price Coordinating Committee, said the new oil prices were necessary and so was the floating exchange rate of the peso. Ongpin said the moves would benefit the country in the long run, enabling it to restructure its economy.

[Begin Ongpin recording] This price adjustment that we have had to take, which has been a result of the floating of the exchange rate, was a necessary ingredient in order to ensure that we get our debt rescheduling done. With this in place, all of the uncertainty that this country has been living through in the last 7 or 8 months will now be settled, and we can then move forward to a restructured economy. It will get rid totally of the uncertainty. [end recording]

Minister Ongpin also warned that the government will enforce stricter measures to arrest hoarders, profiteers, and price manipulators.

Over at Malacanang, President Marcos is confident that the floating rate of the peso will bring out hidden dollars, including those being salted away. Details from Bert Asuge. [begin Asuge recording] The president voiced this position as he received the head of the West German Foreign Office Asian Department, Ambassador (Joachim Hecherdt). The chief executive said the move to allow the peso to float was necessary because speculation has disrupted much of the economic activities in the country. President Marcos said the step also had to be taken to try to merge the blackmarket rate with the accepted government foreign exchange rate. [end recording]

Prime Minister Cesar Virata echoed the president's statement that the floating rate of the peso would stabilize the economy. For one thing, he said, the system would help balance the country's imports and exports situation. And for another, Virata said the floating exchange rate would end the speculation in prices and the accompanying hoarding of goods and panic buying. [begin Virata recording] It is necessary to break this attitude so that we can resume our normal business activities, and this change of exchange rate of course will benefit a great deal the exports sector. The rural sector where we derive most of our exports will also be benefitted. Their incomes will increase. On the other hand, in those industries that are highly dependent on imports, the prices of course would increase, and precisely what we are trying to achieve is to balance our accounts, because we generally import more than our exports, for example, last year we imported about \$7.5 billion worth of goods, whereas we exported only \$5 billion. [end recording]

OLIVAS SAYS PEACE, ORDER SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

HK060850 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] PC-Metrocom [Phillippine Constabulary-Metropolitan Command] Chief Prospero Olivas says the country's peace-keeping forces are in complete control of the peace-and-order situation. Olivas made the assurance in the wake of threats from subversives and terrorists in Metro Manila. Olivas, who is the acting chief of the PC and the INP [Integrated National Police], yesterday placed the Metrocom and the police forces in the metropolis on red alert. He took the move in the wake of suspicious fires and student activities against the increase in tuition fees. According to Olivas, the law enforcers will forestall the efforts of subversives and terrorists to create trouble.

Manila Checkpoints Ordered

HK061210 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Chief Prospero Olivas today ordered the establishment of mobile [words indistinct] checkpoints in places all over Manila to implement General Order No. 66. General Order No 66 calls for the spot-check of all vehicles and other suspicious-looking persons for firearms, explosives, and other deadly weapons.

Juan Francisco reports: [begin Francisco recording] Olivas ordered all PC [Philippine Constabulary] - Metrocom and Manila metropolitan police force personnel manning these checkpoints to be in complete uniform with their nameplates on to preclude any abuse of authority, including [words indistinct]. Olivas, who has assumed the post of acting PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief yesterday in the absence of PC-INP chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, who is on an official mission abroad, also placed yesterday the entire PC-Metrocom [words indistinct] under red alert to forestall threats of subversives and terrorists out to destabilize the government. The acting PC-INP chief told [words indistinct] and representatives of AFP GHQ [Armed Forces of the Philippines General Headquarters] and the other AFP major services to map out plans to prevent any plans by subversive and terrorist groups to create trouble in the Metro Manila area. [end recording]

ENRILE ON ANTISUBVERSIVE MEASURES IN COUNTRYSIDE

HK050803 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said that the Armed Forces have evolved measures to counteract problems created by subversive elements in the countryside. Enrile met yesterday with Armed Forces officers and men assigned to central Mindanao and political and civic leaders, and presided over a media conference in the course of his tour to ascertain peace-and-order conditions in Mindanao. Enrile just arrived from Palawan, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, Basilan, and the two Provinces of Zamboanga del Norte and Sur, where he also met with civil officials and rebel returnees under Commander Jerry Salapudin.

MARCOS DECREE ON PAY FOR JUDGES, OFFICIALS

HK061056 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos has passed Presidential Decree 1927 covering longevity pay for the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court. Included in the decree are other officials with duties, salaries, and privileges similar to those of the members of the judiciary, as well as justices and judges of the Sandigan Bayan [small people's courts set up in barangays] and the courts of tax appeal.

According to the president, the purpose of Decree 1927 is to give equal benefits to officials of the judiciary.

ENERGY BOARD INCREASES GAS PRODUCTS PRICES

HK061216 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The Board of Energy has approved the increase in prices of gasoline products. The increase is approved as the result of the present policy which allows the value of the peso to float. The Board of Energy said the upward adjustment of the peso value to the American dollar, together with the imposition of an additional ad valorem duty on all imports, compelled the board to increase provisionally the wholesale prices of petroleum products.

The new retail prices of collective petroleum products, as approved by the Board of Energy, represents an increase of 24.7 percent.

From 6 pesos and 89 centavos per liter, the price of premium gasoline is now pegged at 8 pesos 38 centavos per liter, or an increase of 22.2 percent. Regular gasoline is now 8.03 per liter from 6.69, which represents a 29 percent increase. Diesel fuel will now sell at 6.20 per liter from 4.89. The new price of LPG [liquid petroleum gas] is 112.95 for pick-up, and 113.55 for delivery.

Despite the increases in the retail prices of [word indistinct] gasoline, the Philippines is still the lowest among 12 ASEAN and European cities. A survey conducted by the Energy Ministry shows that the price, in American cents, of a liter of premium gasoline in Manila is 41 cents [words indistinct], which is only second to that obtained in Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, which is a big producer of crude oil. The price in Jakarta of premium gas is 35 cents with a tax of 2 cents. Prices per liter of premium gasoline in other countries are: Kuala Lumpur -- 46 cents, Bangkok -- 52 cents, London -- 56 cents, Hong Kong -- 50 cents, Brasilia -- 59 cents, Singapore -- 60 cents, Madrid -- 60 cents, Paris -- 60 cents, Tokyo -- 70 cents, Rome -- 70 cents. The survey used 19 pesos and 80 centavos to 1 dollar in computing the prices. The exchange rate takes into consideration the 10 percent excise tax that oil companies have to pay for the import dollar added to the current official exchange rate.

LABOR MINISTER CITED ON STANDBY FUND FOR WORKERS

HK061058 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople has announced that workers and farmers can avail themselves of the standby fund of the Ministry of Labor and Employment and of the Land Bank of the Philippines. This is in connection with the setting up of small businesses so as to enable workers and farmers to cope with the increased prices of basic commodities brought on by the rise in oil prices.

Ople says that the 20 million peso standby fund is now available to qualified borrowers. The fund, one of several measures put forward by the labor minister, is being made available to small-scale earners in the face of recent fuel price hikes.

ONGPIN WARNS OF CRACKDOWN ON PRICE MANIPULATORS

HK060802 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0700 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin says the government will redouble its efforts in cracking down on price manipulators and hoarders. He issued a warning against unscrupulous traders as the presidential coordinating committee has yet to come up with the necessary price adjustments on basic commodities. Minister Ongpin said the necessary adjustments on prices of fuel, transportation and price-controlled commodities as well as wages will be in place within the week.

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